FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg, Ethel

FILE NO. 100-102416

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS 1 to 1

To

1 to 926

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FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

2/25/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

868. 2/25/58. 4 page printed newspaper. "That Justice Shall be Done", dtd 2/58. [redacted] b70

869. [redacted] b70

870. " Letter announcing Special Sobell Committee Meeting 2/27/58.

871. " Press Release dated 3/4/58 advising of transfer of Morton Sobell to Atlanta.

NOTE: [redacted] b70

872. [redacted] b70

873. " Reprint of article from Toronto paper. [redacted] b70

Field File #:

100-387835-1B156

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FEB 25 1958
FBI — NEW YORK

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

3/14/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

874. [redacted] b70
875. " Announcement of 4/21/58 dinner in honor of Morton Sobell.
NOTE: [redacted] b70

876. 3/19/58. Invitation to an Appeal for Freedom Dinner, sponsored by the Sobell Committee on 4/21/58. [redacted] b70

877. 3/28/58. Invitation to attend Sobell Committee Mortbon Party Dec 31, 1957. [redacted]
[redacted] b70

878. " Literature from Committee to Secure Justice from Morton Sobell. [redacted]
b70

879. [redacted]

880. [redacted] b70
881.
NOTE: [redacted]

882. 3/28/58. Newspaper published by National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell dated 2/58. [redacted]

883. " "A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell" sponsored by CSJMS. [redacted]
b70

884. [redacted] b70

100-387835-1B157

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED
MAR 14 1958
FBI — NEW YORK

Field File #:

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

4/3/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS-C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

885. 4/3/58. Newspaper, dated 2/58, published by Nat'l Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell [redacted] b7D

886. [redacted] b7D

887, 4/10/58. CSJMS letter 4/3/58 re: Morton Sobell Victory Dinner 4/21/58. [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B158

SEARCHED Cag SERIALIZED Cag FILED
APR 3 1958
FBI — NEW YORK

Field File #:

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

4/21/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

888. 4/21/58. Letter dated 1/10/58.
889. " 1 copy of paper entitled "That Justice shall be done" dated Feb 1958.
890. " 1 Petition entitled "A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell".
891. " Petition (1) entitled "Appeal to the President".
892. " 1 Business reply envelope.

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

893. 4/21/58. Press Release from committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell entitled "Morton Sobell no longer in Alcatraz".
894. 4/21/58. Flyer entitled "Text of Letter from Morton Sobell to his wife and his son on his transfer from Alcatraz.

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

895. 4/21/58. Sobell letter dated Feb 23. [redacted]

896. 4/21/58. Photostat of "Y" Ad from Los Angeles Sobell Committee. [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B159

Field File #: 100-107111-1B159

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

5/9/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

897. 5/9/58. 4/30/58 letter from CSJRS re 4/21/58 dinner cancellation.
898. " Announcement of 5/6/58 Sobell Committee meeting.
NOTE: [redacted] b7D

899. 5/16/58. Leaflet captioned "Justice for Morton Sobell".
900. " Reprint from "The Oregonian Newspaper", 10/16/57.
901. " Reprint from "The Milwaukee Journal", 10/16/57. b7D
NOTE: [redacted]

902. [redacted] b7D

903. " May 1958 "Morton Sobell Newsletter". [redacted]
[redacted] b7D

904. 6/5/58. Flyer entitled "University Students Discuss the Facts in the Case of Scientist Morton Sobell." [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B160

SERIALIZED
SEARCHED

Field File #: 100-107111-1B160

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387035

NY Field Division

6/10/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

905. 6/10/58. Newspaper throwaway dated April 58 entitled "That Justice Shall be done" issued by CSJNS [redacted] b7D

906. 6/10/58. Undated ltr. re CSJNS summer plans [redacted] al b7D

907. 6/13/58. Reprint of article in "The Michigan Daily" re Sobell Case.
908. " 6/12/58 letter re radio program on Rosenberg - Sobell Case.
909. " "Flyer" re 6/22/58 Memorial to Rosenbergs.
910. " Announcement of 6/21 ACFPB picnic.
911. " Announcement re 6/21/58 Sobell Party.

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B161

Field File #: 100-107111-1B161

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-337335 — NY Field Division

6/24/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

912. 6/24/58. List of June Sobell Committee Plans. [redacted] b7D

913. " Newspaper "That Justice Shall Be Done", obtained at the United Independent Socialists Conference held in NYC on 6/13/58. [redacted] b7D

914. " Throwaway "University Students Discuss the Facts in the Case of Scientist Morton Sobell", obtained at the United Independent Socialist conference held in NYC on 6/13/58. [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B162

Field File #: 100-107111-1B162

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-337835

NY Field Division

7/3/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

915. 7/3/58. New York Sobell Committee leaflet re "Freedom Fortnight" for Sobell, 6/1-15/58. [redacted] b7D

916. 8/1/58. Flyer entitled, "What Does The Month of June Mean To You?". [redacted] b7D

917. 8/1/58. Photostat of "Counterattack Vol. 12, #25 June 20, 1958". [redacted] b7D

918. " Flyer entitled, "Dear Alumnus" announcing a Sobell Committee function to be held on June 21st. [redacted] b7D

919. " 6/22/58 Broadcast "Counterpoint" WMCA 9:35pm - 10pm Prof. Wm. Kunstler interviews Roy M. Cohn re Sobell Case. [redacted] b7D

920. " 6/29/58 Broadcast of "Counterpoint" Prof. Wm. Kunstler interviewing Prof. P. Sharp re Sobell Case. [redacted] b7D

921. " Photostat of Counterattack Vol.12, #27 dated 7/11/58. [redacted] b7D

100-107111-18163

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 3 1958
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File #: 100-107111-18163
#7-3

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

8/4/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

922. 8/4/58. Three announcements re Sobell Committee. [redacted] b7D

923. " [redacted] Counterattack vol 12, No 28 July 25, 1958. [redacted] b7D

924. 9/11/58. MORTON SO ELL News Letter dated 7/58.

925. " Letter dated 7/58 on letterhead of Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

926. " Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. MORTON SOBELL.

NOTE: [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1B164

Field File #: 100-107111-1B164
#7-3

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B 868	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B 869	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 870	LETTER	✓		
1B 871	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B 872	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 873	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B 874	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 875	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B 876	INVITATION	✓		
1B 877	INVITATION	✓		
1B 878	REPORT	✓		
1B 879	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 880	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 881	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 882	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B 883	PETITION	✓		
1B 884	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 885	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B 886	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 887	LETTER	✓		
1B 888	LETTER	✓		
1B 889	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B 890	PETITION	✓		
1B 891	PETITION	✓		
1B 892	ENVELOPE	✓		
1B 893	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B 894	FLYER	✓		
1B 895	FLYER	✓		
1B 896	NEWSPAPER AD			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B 897	LETTER	✓		
1B 898	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B 899	LEAFLET	✓		
1B 900	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B 901	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B 902	EXEMPT		B70	
1B 903	NEWSLETTER	✓		
1B 904	FLYER	✓		
1B 905	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B 906	LETTER	✓		
1B 907	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B 908	LETTER	✓		
1B 909	FLYER	✓		
1B 910	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B 911	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B912	LEAFLET	✓		
1B913	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B914	LEAFLET	✓		
1B915	LEAFLET	✓		
1B916	LEAFLET	✓		
1B917	REPRINTS	✓		
1B918	FLYER	✓		
1B919	TAPE			✓ NOT PRACTICAL TO COPY
1B920	TAPE			✓ NOT PRACTICAL TO COPY
1B921	REPRINTS	✓		
1B922	ANNOUNCEMENTS	✓		
1B923	REPRINT	✓		
1B924	NEWSLETTER	✓		
1B925	LETTER	✓		
1B926	ENVELOPE	✓		

[illegible]

9[illegible] BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

SPECIAL MEETING

Thursday, Feb.27, 7:30 pm.

Sobell Office,940 Broadway

We have just learned that we have been able to get the picturesque Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in Central Park for a Sobell dinner on April 21st.

This means that we must immediately plan a program for making this dinner a resounding success that will publicly launch our Appeal to the President.

We therefore urge you to attend this special planning meeting.

Note the earlier starting time of 7:30. This is so we can precede our discussion with a reception in honor of Bessie Bloostein. It was her wonderful and devoted work on last week's thrift sale that made the event an outstanding success, with some $500 being raised. We would like to drink a toast in her honor. This is not only for her most recent achievement, but for her work on previous thrift sales, and in catering so many dinners for our committee.

And speaking of thrift sales--we are happy to inform you that another one will be held for 2 weeks beginning April 12th. Your efforts and cooperation have helped to make this last sale so successful. Please begin a new round of collecting and getting new and used articles to our office. Please start now.

See you Thursday.

Very sincerely yours,

Emily Alman

Emily Alman
FOR THE COMMITTEE

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. • AL 4-9983
From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

MORTON SOBELL NO LONGER IN ALCATRAZ

NEW YORK, March 4--Mrs. Morton Sobell today stated the following:

"It is with heartfelt thanksgiving that I learn that our work and prayers have been answered and that my husband, Morton Sobell, is no longer in Alcatraz prison. According to a letter that I have received from him, he is being transferred to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. To those who are not familiar with the inhumanity of Alcatraz, it may seem a small victory. But to know that now, after more than five years, our family may touch our loved one's hand and speak to him face to face is a great joy. To no longer be forced to make a 6000 mile trip each time we visit is a blessing. I hope that the time will come when these minimum privileges will be accorded to all those unfortunates in Alcatraz, but meanwhile we are grateful that our own situation is improved.

"My husband's mother, Rose Sobell, who is now in a New York hospital undergoing surgery on her eyes, has asked me also to express her gratitude. The removal of my husband from Alcatraz offers new hope that she will realize her one desire in life--to see her only son free.

"Morton's mother and I have the responsibility of knowing that he is an innocent man, wrongly convicted in a trial that took place during a time of national hysteria. Throughout our country and the world many

voices have been raised for my husband's freedom. Many have felt that his being sent to Alcatraz was an extreme example of the pressures and vindictiveness of the period in which he was tried. His transfer from Alcatraz is an indication that we are moving into a more rational time. It is our hope and belief that this action is the prelude to his freedom, for he does not belong in any prison.

"We thank with all our hearts those who have helped us in the past, and those who will continue to help obtain my husband's release and prove his innocence. We hope and pray that he will be able to come home to us soon. It is already eight years that he has been in prison, more than five of them in Alcatraz, and now he must still endure the rigors of Atlanta. Neither justice nor humanity can be served by his continued imprisonment. We will continue our efforts for Morton's freedom with greater energy and lighter hearts because one part of the burden of injustice has been lifted from our shoulders."

######

LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION ... CANA...

The Globe and Mail

Final Edition TORONTO, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955. 5 Cents Pe. Co

J. V. McAree

Another Dreyfus Case?

ALCATRAZ is the aternest, darkest place of imprisonment in the United States. It has been compared to Devil's Island, and is reserved for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals who have been convicted of the gravest crimes, and who, if ever they regained their freedom, would be as menacing to the community as so many mad dogs or ravening wolves. Among the prisoners at Alcatraz as this is written is a man named Morton Sobell. He is serving a thirty-year sentence for being involved in a Communist conspiracy against his country, an active member of the Communist Party and linked with the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs, you may remember, were a man and wife convicted of stealing confidential information concerning atomic matters and passing it along to Russia. They were electrocuted, which shocked a great many people who believed them guilty but thought the punishment was cruel and barbarous, especially the execution of Mrs. Rosenberg who might reasonably have been expected to be under the domination of her husband if she committed unlawful acts.

Friends of Sobell

Nothing can be done for the Rosenbergs now, but something possibly can be done for Sobell, against whom the evidence of guilt was much less convincing. Committees have been formed here and there and people are being urged to write to influential Americans with the idea of getting Sobell a new trial, or at least reducing his sentence to bring it more in line with other sentences for similar crimes. Even Canadians are being appealed to, and a few weeks ago a young woman from New York spent a couple of hours with us presenting the Sobell case and asking us to do something about it. The only thing we can do about it is to present the facts of the case to our readers, that is to say, the facts which are being marshalled in Sobell's favor.

Rosenberg's Classmate

Here then is the story: Mr. Morton Sobell was born and raised in New York, graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College, and later received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. In the Second World War he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead a job which would contribute to the war effort. In 1950 he was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company. His only admitted connection with Julius Rosenberg was the fact that they had been fellow classmates at City College. In June of 1950 Mr. Sobell and his family—wife and two children—went to Mexico as tourists. It was in Mexico that he heard of the arrest of his former classmate. This seemed to be the climax of various thoughts which had been passing through Sobell's head, and probably of undisclosed acts. He concluded that freedom was being destroyed in the United States and that it might not be safe for him to return. He considered the wisdom of remaining abroad, like many other Americans were doing about the same time. Under different names he made inquiries about a safe place to stay and the fact that he employed this mild deception was considered damning when eventually he came to trial.

Kidnapped

But he and his wife finally came to the conclusion "that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out." So the family got the necessary vaccinations required of tourists for re-entry to the United States and arranged for passage home. Then one night in August as they were having dinner in their apartment it was invaded by police who took them into custody. Sobell was charged with robbing a Mexican bank. They were turned over to the FBI and, as later alleged, without any authority to do so from the Mexican Government. They were taken back to the United States and put on trial. The only specific charge against Sobell was that he had had five conversations with Julius Rosenberg. What passed in these conversations was never revealed. At the trial they were not even mentioned.

Dubious Prosecutor

The prosecution, one of whose directors was the notorious Roy Cohn, McCarthy's investigator, alleged that Sobell was a Communist and therefore had a predisposition to espionage, and that his visit to Mexico was really a flight to escape justice. One extraordinary feature of the trial which aroused the indignation of some lawyers and jurists was that Sobell was not linked with any specific act of conspiracy. It was also alleged in Sobell's defense that he had been actually kidnapped in Mexico. One of the witnesses against him was a character named Max Mindel, admittedly a perjurer in another case, who has never been prosecuted, probably as a reward for his testimony against Sobell. From the time of his arrest to the present, Sobell has been under constant pressure to "cooperate" with the authorities by confessing. This he has steadfastly refused to do, and has not ceased to assert his innocence. So there he is in Alcatraz, ... miles away from his wife and family. Mrs. Sobell is permitted to see him once a month, and then they see each other through a glass partition and talk through telephones. His friends are hoping as a preliminary step toward his ultimate vindication that he be transferred from Alcatraz to another Federal prison where it will be easier for him to communicate with his family and attorneys who are preparing his case. To us this does not seem an unreasonable request. Another feature worth mentioning is that Sobell and the Rosenbergs, too, were subjected to a kind of inverted form of anti-Semitism. They were, of course, Jews. Judges and prosecutors also were Jews, and it is not improbable that in order to clear themselves of the suspicion of being tender toward other members of their own faith, they acted more savagely than if their victims had been Gentiles.

(Globe and Mail)

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • Algonquin 4-9983

Please reserve:

☐ Tables @ $100 (seating 10 people)

☐ Single Places @ $10

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner on April 21st. My check for $_____ is enclosed.

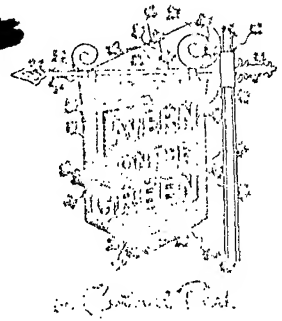
Name.....

Address.....

City.....

[redacted]

620



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Margaret Blau

Suite D, 940 Broadway
New York 10, New York

. . . to join hands and hearts . . .

. . . wish to see the ar taking p . . . in the

APPE. L FOR FREEDOM Dinners

being he throughout the country

during April, 1958

as a National Appeal for Action

in behalf of MORTON SOBELL . .

. . . you are cordially invited to a . . .

. . . and entertainment at

The T . . . on The Green,

. . . West . . . 76th Street

Monday evening, April 21st, at 6:30 p.m.

. . . Dollars per Plate

Distinguished Guests

Please reserve:

☐ Tables @ $100 (seating 10 people)

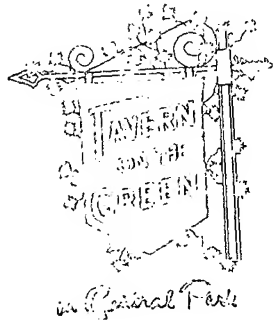
☐ Single Places @ $10

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner on April 21st. My check for $_____ is enclosed.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....



. . . with those who are taking part in the

APPEAL FOR FREEDOM Dinners

being held throughout the country

during April, 1958

as a National Appeal for Action

in behalf of MORTON SOBELL . . .

. . . you are cordially invited to dine

and be entertained at

The Tavern on the Green

Central Park West and 67th Street

Monday evening, April 21st, at 6:30 p.m.

. . .

Contribution Ten Dollars per Plate

Distinguished Guests

Please tear off this reservation card

and mail it with your check made out

to:

Mrs. Margaret Blau

Suite D, 940 Broadway
New York 10, New York

. . . to join hands and hearts . . .

070 [redacted]

so please drop in for our

marathon party... 9:30 to 9:30

and ring in the New Year with

us

BUFFET TABLE

BALLROOM FOR DANCING

BRILLIANT
ENTERTAINMENT

all adding up...

to the prize party of the

year

Tuesday eve (Dec. 31)

9:30 p.m.

77 Fifth Avenue
(bet. 15 & 16 St)

contr. in advance $1.25
at the door $1.75

Sobell Committee
940 Broadway AL 4-9983

[redacted]

FOR ALL THOSE...

YOUNG IN HEART...

who believe New Year's

should be an "old fashioned

affair ..."

COMES JOIN US ...

in a warm, wonderful

eve ...

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

[illegible] (Entrance on [illegible] Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-2983

ONE MILLION FOR MORTON SOBELL

A report of the National Sobell Conference to Plan Next Steps

New York City, November 30, December 1.

On November 30 and December 1 delegates representing the many thousands of Americans who are fighting the Sobell case with devotion and determination met at a National Conference to plan the next steps. This meeting represented a turning point in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

On the one hand, despite strong new evidence never refuted by the prosecution, the U.S. Supreme Court had just refused to review Morton Sobell's appeals. The Court's decision came in an atmosphere of new hysteria fanned by the Justice Department through such methods as the special report on the case in Look Magazine, the fantastic and unscrupulous attack on Helen Sobell in the Abel trial, and the attempt by a former prosecutor in the trial to blame the Russian Sputniks on the Rosenbergs.

On the other hand, history was crumbling the myth that dominated the Rosenberg-Sobell trial--the myth that the "secret" of the atom bomb was stolen from our country. Important newspapers were writing editorials questioning the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. New support was being voiced for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial. Never before had the opportunities been so great for bringing the truth of this case to the American people, and demonstrating how vital this fight is to civil liberties, our democracy, our morality.

In this perspective, the delegates to the conference faced two roads. One was to continue making progress in the case, but at a pace that might mean a campaign of five, ten or 15 more years while Morton Sobell languishes in Alcatraz. The alternative was to work on a hitherto unprecedented scale that would arouse the moral conscience of our country and create a campaign of such a character and intensity that would build and build until justice would have to be given to Sobell.

As the conference developed, it became clear which path would be chosen. All of the delegates reported rapid gains in their respective areas, and the re-affirmation of support when the court decision became known. Delegates were present from such key cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cleveland, Syracuse and New York. Everywhere the story was the same--the determination and readiness to embark upon a campaign the like of which has not yet been seen on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, with all that has gone before but a prelude to the tremendous scale on which the work would now be carried on.

It was estimated at the conference that we have already reached millions with the facts. It was decided that a great national effort

would be made to secure action by One Million Americans for Morton Sobell, and in the process of this work reach millions more and raise the case to the level that must be reached for Sobell's freedom.

The program through which we are launching this drive follows. We ask that everyone in your city interested in the Sobell case schedule a meeting as quickly as possible to thoroughly discuss the program and plan for participation in your area. It will only be by the mustering of every person pledged to winning justice in this case that we will be able to succeed. We ask, too, that you take the information about our conference, and about your plans, to the major organizations in your area so that you can also enlist their aid.

Through our unprecedented effort, we can and will achieve Morton Sobell's freedom.

PROGRAM

1. A national campaign shall be undertaken to secure action on behalf of Morton Sobell by One Million Americans.

2. A great petition campaign is to be undertaken for the freeing of Morton Sobell by executive action.

3. The National Sobell Committee and Committees throughout the country will urge prominent individuals, organizations, and newspapers to conduct public inquiries into the facts on the case.

4. An intensified program of legal research and investigation will be undertaken. Efforts to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial will be pressed.

5. Efforts shall be made to win Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz.

IMPLEMENTATION

Petitions for Executive Action--The circulation of petitions on a big scale throughout the country will be a focal point for our effort to secure action by a million people. The goal will be to keep building support for the filing of a formal request for pardon or commutation. We will continue circulating the appeal that already has been signed by so many eminent Americans. The conference also called for the printing of a simplified petition to the White House that will be convenient for circulation in the streets, canvassing, mailings, and general use. At the direction of the conference, a sub-committee met and drew up the new petition. It will be on a single sheet of paper with space for 10 signatures. The longer appeal and the names of the eminent signers will also be made available. Stress was placed on the widest possible circulation of the petitions--among friends, neighbors, leaders of the community, in the trade unions, in organizations--everywhere possible.

Launching the Petition Drive--The sub-committee has drawn up a national schedule for the petition campaign. Our first target date is being proposed for the month of April. Between now and then we must gather an impressive number of signatures, to be compiled, and brought to Washington as the kick-off of our snowballing effort to free Sobell through executive action. We are proposing dinners during the month of April in all of the major cities. Admission to the dinner, in addition to the financial cost, would be a given number of signatures either collected by the person attending, or a group of people whom he or she represents.

For example, a large city such as Los Angeles might seek a dinner of 500 persons, each bringing 100 signatures. Other cities could scale themselves according to what is possible--but we urge the goals to be as high as is humanly possible. In smaller areas, the focal point could be meetings and house gatherings.

Financially, it is extremely practical to aim for a goal of collecting a dollar for every signature. Some people who sign won't be able to contribute anything. Some may give a dollar. Others may give more. But a good goal is to plan fund-raising activity so that there will be at least a dollar matched for each signature turned in. We stress the importance of making the collection of funds a major part of the signature campaign, because as you will see from the section of this report discussing the budget, expenses must be met to carry out our broad plans.

In planning your major affairs in April, we urge you to be in touch with the main committees in your region of the country as to timing. For example, committees in the Northwest should be in touch with San Francisco, the Southwest with Los Angeles, the Mid-West with Chicago, and the East with New York. What we hope to do is have the dinners and meetings in the West take place at the early part of April, with all the signatures collected brought by western delegates to Chicago, and then from Chicago they will be added to those of the Mid-West and brought by western and mid-western delegates to New York, where the launching dinner will be held at the end of April. Then the delegation representing all parts of the country will take the signatures to Washington, present them, and inform their senators and representatives of this action.

Literature--The Conference stressed the need for printed material that would meet the needs and potentialities of the day. Many types of literature were suggested, and a sub-committee meeting at the direction of the conference drew up plans for the following immediate pieces of material:

1. The petition.
2. A new tabloid newspaper that would place the case in the perspective needed to gain the support of large numbers of people. The tabloid is to include latest developments in the case and points refuting the Look Magazine article.

3. A piece of literature that would underscore the new light on the case shed by recent scientific developments and the statements by scientists and leading publications that there never was an atomic secret to steal.

4. The sub-committee also decided to explore the possibility of a new pamphlet on the case and of reprinting the trial record, which is now out of stock.

Public Inquiry--The widespread public interest in the case, the new evidence, the doubts that have been raised, and the report by the Justice Department that appeared in Look Magazine obviously call for objective inquiries into the facts by interested citizens. The conference urged the maximum encouragement to such inquiries. Some areas suggested that in addition to any national efforts made, people in their own cities should encourage groups of citizens to study the case. Local newspapers should be approached and asked to study the case.

Legal Research and Investigation--Funds were designated in the budget for the carrying out of legal research and investigation to uncover new evidence for further court action. A legal report cited various aspects of the case which provide a basis for continuing to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial.

Budget--The Conference voted to raise a minimum national budget of $100,000 for 1958. It was stressed that this was to be considered only the barest kind of minimum budget for the work that must be done, and does not include funds for such special projects such as TV broadcasts, newspaper ads etc. Also, the conference cited the need to raise a good part of the budget within the next few months to guarantee the means of launching our program. It is at this time that literature must be paid for and steps taken to initiate our work. A budget will be drawn up and sent to committee chairmen with suggestions for quotas and methods of meeting them. But is is urgent that fund-raising be stepped up without delay.

Staff--The Conference recognized the inadequacy of the present staff to meet the task that has been decided upon. Suggestions were made that the appropriate additions be made. Suggestions will be appreciated if you know of competent persons who are available. It has been suggested that there be a Sobell representative in Washington to keep the case before members of the Senate and Congress, and to take up the Sobell appeal with the major national organizations whose headquarters are in Washington. The need for a national fund-raiser was cited, as well as someone who could travel throughout the country.

EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

1. It was suggested that the national office send the addresses of all major committees to each committee chairman, so that the various committees can exchange their material and learn from each other's experiences.

2. San Francisco reports excellent progress in gaining support among trade unions.

3. Milwaukee is taking a poll among persons in the city asking whether they have heard of Sobell, and whether they'd be interested in knowing more about it. The Milwaukee committee reports it has gained much interest in this way.

4. The Chicago committee has a self-addressed envelope for sending in sustaining funds. The envelope is very attractive, with a picture of Sobell and a place to fill out the contribution and name on the inside flap. Chicago reports much success in collecting sustainers.

****

SPECIAL ATTENTION

We know you will want to let Morton Sobell know of your continued determination to win his freedom by remembering to send him a holiday card. His address is: Mr. Morton Sobell, Box 996, Alcatraz, California

****

FILL OUT AND RETURN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Please send me_____copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of $6 per thousand.

Please send me_____copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of $10 per thousand.

Please send me_____copies of the new tabloid newspaper now being prepared at a cost of $20 per thousand.

****

SPECIAL LITERATURE OFFER--Ideal for holiday season. Copies of Helen Sobell's book of poems, "You Who Love Life", are available to Sobell committees at a cost of only 50 cents per copy. The poems sell for $1, and thus you could raise funds for your work and for the national office. Please do not sell them for less than $1.

Please send me_____copies of "You Who Love Life" at 50 cents a copy

****

Our group pledges to begin immediately to gather a total of_____ signatures for executive action by April.

Our group pledges to raise a total of $_____toward the $100,000 national budget.
Please expect $_____by January 15.

Our group plans the following type of affair in April as a focal point of the petition launching:

The following are other events scheduled in our city on the Sobell case:

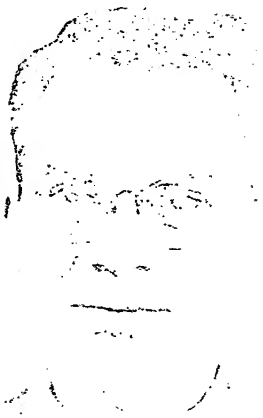
Enclosed find $_____for literature ordered above.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell



Mr. President:

White House
Washington, D. C.

BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial;

consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

BECAUSE MORTON SOBELL

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

Name	Address	Contribution

Please return petitions and contributions to

[redacted] 670 Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

[illegible]

940 BROADWAY [illegible] 5 [illegible] NEW YORK

ALgonquin 4-9783

April 3, 1958

Dear Friend:

We know that you who have worked with such devotion throughout these years to win Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz will want to celebrate this victory at our dinner at the picturesque Tavern on the Green restaurant in Central Park Monday evening, April 21st.

We are sure you will want to join in winning the next step--Morton Sobell's complete freedom. Our dinner will publicly open our new national appeal for executive action and will be highlighted by the presentation of petitions gathered in other parts of the country. Your presence will make this an event of great significance for Morton Sobell and for our country.

You will not want to miss the opportunity of hearing the very eminent member of the clergy, the Reverend Peter McCormack, minister at St. John's Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz during three of the five years Morton Sobell was imprisoned there. Reverend McCormack will speak of Morton Sobell and of Alcatraz. You will also hear Helen Sobell describe the joy of her recent visit in Atlanta, where for the first time in more than five years Morton was permitted to visit in the same room with his wife and son.

Please mail as quickly as possible your reservation and the reservation of your friends who will join you in making up a table. Because the Tavern on the Green must be notified of the number of persons attending it is necessary that we receive the reservations by April 14th. We are looking forward to sharing this memorable evening with you.

Very sincerely yours

Emily Alman

Emily Alman
FOR THE COMMITTEE

----------Fill out and Mail today----------

Room D, 940 Broadway, New York City.

Please reserve: [ ] Tables @ $100 (seating 10 people)

[ ] Single Places @ $10

[ ] Complimentary place for the enclosed 25 signatures on the Sobell petition and $10 in contributions from friends

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner on April 21st.
My check for $_____ is enclosed.*

*Checks can be made payable to Mrs. Margaret Blau.

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

[illegible] Street [illegible] YORK 10, N. Y.
[illegible] 4-9933

January 10, 1958.

Dear Friend:

Here is the material needed to launch our new campaign for action by one million Americans--our new tabloid newspaper which shows why support is being won for Morton Sobell's freedom...our new petition for widespread circulation...the special petition that is being signed by eminent Americans.

Orders are now being filled for those committees and groups who have already mailed in their requests.

But not enough people have yet been heard from. Please order your material now by filling out the attached blank and returning it.

Suggested ways of using material

1. Mailing the newspaper and general petition to lists of prospective signers and contributors in your area. A covering letter and a return envelope should be included.

2. Leaders in your community should be visited with the appeal already signed by so many prominent Americans. With the impressive list of those who have already joined in the appeal, you most certainly can be successful.

3. House gatherings should be scheduled to discuss the case and ways of getting action by people in your community.

Please send us all ideas which you have so they can be passed along to other groups.

- -

Please send me_____copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of $12 per thousand.

Please send me_____copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of $10 per thousand.

Please send me_____copies of the new tabloid newspaper at a cost of $20 per thousand.

Enclosed find check in the amount of $_____.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell

Mr. President:

White House
Washington, D. C.

BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial;

consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

BECAUSE MORTON SOBELL

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

Name	Address	Contribution

Please return petitions and contributions to

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Appeal to the President

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, now in his eighth year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

☐ My signature may be made public along with other signers of the Appeal.

☐ I request that my signature not be made public.

Note:

The following have signed as individuals. Their associations are listed as means of identification only, and do not imply the sponsorship of their organizations.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS

Leo Berman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Brock, Los Angeles, Cal.
Landon L. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale
John F. Finerty, New York City
Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.
Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Philip A. Klapman, Chicago, Ill.
Conrad Lynn, New York, N.Y.
Daniel Marshall, Los Angeles, Cal.
Louis McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
George Olshousen, San Francisco, Cal.
Richard W. Petherbridge, El Centro, Cal.
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, U. of Chicago
Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.
James B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.
Joanne B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.
R. I. Witherspoon, St. Louis, Mo.

MINISTERS

Rev. David Andrews, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N.C.
Rev. Alberto B. Baez, First Spanish Methodist Church of Brooklyn
Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale
Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.
Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Melvin J. Battle, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. Howard C. Bushing, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Fred Cappuccino, Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. W. Sterling Cary, The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. John E. Evans, First Unitarian Church, Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Curtis R. Gatlin, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Clement Gordon, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Cornelius Greenway, Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Wesley H. Hager, Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Peter A. Hansly, Bronx, N.Y.
Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena, Cal.
Archbishop Walter D. C. Johnson, The Church of God, New York, N.Y.
Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Joseph P. King, Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Dana Klotzle, Universalist Service Committee, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Edward LeGrow, Glen Morris Presb Church, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Harvard University
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, U. of Chicago

Bishop Edgar A. Love, Ba[illegible]more Area, The Methodist Church, [illegible]timore, Md.
Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist Church, Glendale, Cal.
Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant Chaplain of Alcatraz, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. H. J. McDonald, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Sidney G. Menk, University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.
Rev. James Myers, New York, N.Y.
Rev. C. Earl Page, First Congregational Church, Spencer, Iowa
Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship Church, Berkeley, Cal.
Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, Administrative Secretary, Baltimore Area, The Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.
Dean Paul Roberts, Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Colo.
Rev. Charles L. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Charles W. Stewart, Peoples A.M.E. Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Carl A. Storm, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Walter Carl Subke, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. R. Valenti, Presbyterian Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, N.Y.

RABBIS

Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels, former President Brooklyn Board of Rabbis, N.Y.
Rabbi Zwi Anderman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Ballon, Nassau Community Temple, West Hempstead, N.Y.
Rabbi Jerome S. Bass, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Burbank, Cal.
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi M. D. Bial, Temple Sinai, Summit, N.J.
Rabbi Jerome B. Cohen, Englewood, N.J.
Dr. Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rabbi Benjamin Englander, Cong. B'nai Israel, Irvington, N.J.
Rabbi Jacob H. Epstein, Syracuse, N.Y.
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, New Orleans, La.
Rabbi Morris Fishman, Community Synagogue, Atlantic City, N.J.
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Ahavas Israel Synagogue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rabbi Seymour Freedman, Buffalo, N.Y.
Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Daniel Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Louis D. Gross, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Florence, S.C.
Rabbi Z. Harry Gutstein, Sons of Israel, Willimantic, Conn.
Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, Cong. Beth Aaron, Billings, Mont.
Rabbi Wolli Kaelter, Temple Israel, Long Beach, Cal.
Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum, Tampa, Fla.
Rabbi Aaron Kirschenbaum, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Raymond Leiman, Cong. B'nai Israel, Steubenville, Ohio
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Herschel Lymon, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rabbi Daniel Manies, Brooklyn, N.Y.
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Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.
Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Dr. Phillip Rosenberg, Temple Beth Shalom, Santa Ana, Cal.
Moses Rosenthal, Rabbi Emeritus, Cong. Sons of Israel, Suffern, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Rosinger, Temple Emanuel, Beaumont, Texas
Rabbi Erwin Ruch, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Stephen A. Schafer, Toledo, Ohio
Rabbi Solomon Segal, Beth Israel Cong., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada
Rabbi Sanford M. Shapero, Elmira, N.Y.
Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rabbi Solomon Shapiro, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi David Wolf Silverman, YMHA Temple, Aurora, Ill.
Rabbi Jacob Singer, Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Alan Mayor Sokobin, Temple Beth El, Laurelton, N.Y.
Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg, Teaneck, N.J.
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Samuel Yalow, Syracuse, N.Y.

EDUCATO[illegible]

Prof. Jame[illegible]
Milnor Alex [illegible]rege, Annandal[illegible]dson, N.Y.
Prof. David Blackwell, University of Cal.
Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Penn.
Prof. Murray Branch, Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. H. Brunquist, Prof. Emeritus, University of Colorado, Denver, Colo.
Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, N.Y.
Dr. Burris Cunningham, University of Cal.
Prof. John J. DeBoer, U. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chesterton, Ind.
Dr. Huntley Dupre, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.
Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago
Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale
Dr. Eustace Haydon, Prof. Emeritus, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Carroll P. Hurd, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, Stanford U.
Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, U. of Minnesota
J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
Prof. Rowland E. Logan, Bard College Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Prof. Gerhard Loose, U. of Colorado
Dr. Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N.Y.
Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
Prof. Francis M. Myers, U. of Denver
Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford U.
Prof. Victor Paschkis, Columbia U.
Prof. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize Scientist, Pasadena, Cal.
Prof. George W. Platzman, U. of Chicago
Prof. Dale Pontius, Roosevelt U., Chicago
Prof. Anatol Rappaport, U. of Michigan
Prof. Oscar K. Rice, U. of North Carolina
Prof. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof. Emeritus, Wellesley College
Prof. Sidney J. Socolar, U. of Chicago
Prof. Julian Sturtevant, Yale University
Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Scientist, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton U.
Arthur E. Woodruff, U. of Chicago
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, U. of Utah

WRITERS

Elmer Davis, Washington, D.C.
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Waldo Frank, author, Truro, Mass.
Maxwell Geismar, literary critic, Harrison, N.Y.
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Harold W. Knight, Exec. Dir., Denver Branch, ACLU, Denver, Colo.
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Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.
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Harvey O'Connor, Winnetka, Ill.
John Sanford, Montecito, Cal.
I. F. Stone, Washington, D.C.
Al S. Waxman, editor and publisher, Los Angeles, Cal.
William Appleman Williams, historian, Eugene, Oregon

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Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
Pablo Casals, cellist, Puerto Rico
Mary H. Gleason, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N.J.
Russell Johnson, Petersham, Mass.
Dr. Leo Mayer, physician, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Eason Monroe, Los Angeles, Cal.
Culbert L. Olson, former Governor California, Los Angeles, Cal.
James B. Osgood, Bronx, N.Y.
Dr. Clyde D. Phillips, physician, Chicago
Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom, Livonia, [illegible]
M. Lesley West, Syracuse, N.Y.

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Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 9552, Sec. 34.9, P. L. & R., New York, N. Y.

Sobell Committee

Room D

940 Broadway

New York 10, N. Y.

Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. • AL 4-9983
From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

MORTON SOBELL NO LONGER IN ALCATRAZ

NEW YORK, March 4--Mrs. Morton Sobell today stated the following:

"It is with heartfelt thanksgiving that I learn that our work and prayers have been answered and that my husband, Morton Sobell, is no longer in Alcatraz prison. According to a letter that I have received from him, he is being transferred to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. To those who are not familiar with the inhumanity of Alcatraz, it may seem a small victory. But to know that now, after more than five years, our family may touch our loved one's hand and speak to him face to face is a great joy. To no longer be forced to make a 6000 mile trip each time we visit is a blessing. I hope that the time will come when these minimum privileges will be accorded to all those unfortunates in Alcatraz, but meanwhile we are grateful that our own situation is improved.

"My husband's mother, Rose Sobell, who is now in a New York hospital undergoing surgery on her eyes, has asked me also to express her gratitude. The removal of my husband from Alcatraz offers new hope that she will realize her one desire in life--to see her only son free.

"Morton's mother and I have the responsibility of knowing that he is an innocent man, wrongly convicted in a trial that took place during a time of national hysteria. Throughout our country and the world many

voices have been raised for my husband's freedom. Many have felt that his being sent to Alcatraz was an extreme example of the pressures and vindictiveness of the period in which he was tried. His transfer from Alcatraz is an indication that we are moving into a more rational time. It is our hope and belief that this action is the prelude to his freedom, for he does not belong in any prison.

"We thank with all our hearts those who have helped us in the past, and those who will continue to help obtain my husband's release and prove his innocence. We hope and pray that he will be able to come home to us soon. It is already eight years that he has been in prison, more than five of them in Alcatraz, and now he must still endure the rigors of Atlanta. Neither justice nor humanity can be served by his continued imprisonment. We will continue our efforts for Morton's freedom with greater energy and lighter hearts because one part of the burden of injustice has been lifted from our shoulders."

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TEXT OF LETTER FROM MORTON SOBELL TO HIS WIFE AND HIS SON
ON HIS TRANSFER FROM ALCATRAZ:

February 23, 1958

Most dearest, dearest beloved,

Tonight I write in a bare cell, stripped of all my possessions. One doesn't have the opportunity to write a letter under these conditions very frequenty. This is my last night in Alcatraz. Do you hear me?

In the early hours of the morning I leave this lonely island, for a long, a very long, journey, to Atlanta, I was told. It will be long not so much in space as in time, with many stopovers and delays. I don't know how long it will take, dear love, and I'm afraid we will become a little separated while I'm en route, what with the difficulties of correspondence. (I think that if you address your next letters to Leavenworth, where I will in all probability be a "holdover", I will stand a chance of intercepting them.)

About three or four weeks ago, I had an indication that I might be leaving. But one is hesitant about accepting such signs, what with having been mistaken before. Finally, on Friday, I was told in most direct terms, but I still couldn't bring myself around to believe it, really. It was only this morning, when I was told to remain in my cell, that I knew I could believe it without danger of being disappointed. Thus it hasn't been too many hours that I've been aloft, high up in the clouds.

It will be a long journey, and tiring, but a welcome one, both in itself, and for what it means in terms of progress. Imagine-- being able to see the length and breadth of the land after such a period of close confinement. To see the people, at work, at play, the engines, the rivers, the fields, the houses. In a word everything- or almost everything (if only you were at my side so we could talk about all we saw and felt).

How prophetic, your Wednesday letter from Washington, or did you really know? You spoke of now as the time when good things were slowly going to begin to happen to us (about time). I shall henceforth call thee prophet Helen, or shall it be prophetess?

Odd, but right at this period I have really begun to read in all seriousness; much more than in any previous period. I got Russell's "The Analysis of Math". In one place I saw mention of my argument that the electron and proton are unknowable (but not stated in the same logic pattern that I put forth). Anyway he says it's logical but since it leads to sterility, we can't have it.

Just finished an article in Commonweal (the only periodical that had an article about the 5 Spanish sailors) which began by quoting Miguel De Unamuno "Despair may be the basis of a vigorous life, of

an efficacious activity, of an ethic, of an esthetic, of a religion, and even of a logic." Usually one associates despair with nihilism, but this is false. If life is absurd, then it must be so portrayed. Only when we paint life truly can we move upward.

In such cases as this, what is happening now, one looks for a cause and effect. We have the effect, what was the cause? You will thank every one for me, as well as for yourself and the children, for their efforts. Each will understand my thanks. You sure this will give everyone else a lift, even as it does me; for which I am very glad.

Almost seven years ago, the last time you came to Atlanta, and I remember it as if it were yesterday. It was such a moment as one doesn't forget.

The biggest regret I have is that I won't be able to have Dreyfus working so closely on the 2255 being prepared. But for the present I'm happy, as happy as one can be in prison. It will be different going to Atlanta this time. It has changed, and so have I. Of course I wish it was someplace nearer home, but maybe that may be in the not too far future.

The thought, the last night I spend in this cell, is almost too much for me. I hope you made out all right in Boston, dearest, and I hope all goes well in this next period with thee. Be sure to tell Mama how much hope there is now. I am so worried about her eyes. Goodnight sweet, sweet love, I love thee with all.

Thy Morty, all.

Dearest Son,

I hope you got back to N.Y. safe and sound. Mama will explain the good news to you dear Mark, and I hope you have a good celebration. I'll be there with you, in spirit, to help you all celebrate this joyous occasion.

I hope you do well in your school Mark, because, as you will see later, all there really is to life is learning. Love and xxxxxx

Your father, Morty.

SOBELLGRAM

TO: MRS. MORTON SOBELL DATE: FEB. 23

TONIGHT I WRITE IN A BARE CELL, STRIPPED OF ALL MY POSSESSIONS. ONE DOESN'T HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WRITE A LETTER UNDER THESE CONDITIONS VERY FREQUENTLY. THIS IS MY LAST NIGHT IN ALCATRAZ. DO YOU HEAR ME? IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING I LEAVE THIS LONELY ISLAND FOR A LONG, A VERY LONG JOURNEY, TO ATLANTA, I WAS TOLD. WILL YOU THANK EVERY ONE FOR ME, AS WELL AS FOR YOURSELF AND THE CHILDREN, FOR THEIR EFFORTS. EACH WILL UNDERSTAND MY THANKS.

MORTY

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

[illegible] Madison Avenue, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

Algonquin 4-9980

April 30, 1958

Dear Friend:

We should be writing to you at this time to thank you for your help in having made our dinner a wonderful success. As you know, however, our dinner was not held because both the Tavern on the Green and Chateau Gardens cancelled our contracts. However, we did have a most inspiring meeting at the Community Church which was made available to us so that the right of free assembly might be preserved. Certainly our thanks to you for your help in accomplishing this important objective are even more deeply felt because we overcame so many obstacles together. We are confident that together we will find the means of raising the necessary funds to redouble our activities in the coming months.

The hope and inspiration which we have taken from Morton's transfer out of Alcatraz have provided us with the strength and energy to bring our great task to completion. Since April 21st we have had meetings at the Central Methodist Church in Detroit, meetings at Chicago University, the University of Michigan and Wayne University. Dr. Paul Holmer of the University of Minnesota has become chairman of the Minnesota petition campaign; and Rev. Tracy Pullman of the Unitarian Church of Detroit and Mr. Harold A. Cranefield, who is the general counsel of the United Auto Workers, have signed the letter to the President as individuals.

We have thanked the New York Post for its editorials on behalf of our right to assemble, and also our thanks have gone to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the Workers Defense League and the New York Civil Liberties Union for their supporting briefs in court. We have asked the New York Civil Liberties Union to continue its action with a view to making our planned dinner at the Tavern on the Green a reality at a future date. Meanwhile, we feel that it is our responsibility to inform each person who had made a reservation for our dinner that we stand ready to refund the reservation price of $10 to anyone who requests this.

We know that you will continue to do everything in your power to bring about Morton's speedy release. We too dedicate ourselves to this end.

Faithfully yours,

Rose Sobell Helen Sobell

Rose Sobell Helen Sobell

Committee for Sensible Foreign Policy Now
940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 23rd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
ALgonquin 4-9503

April 30, 1958

Dear Friend:

The next meeting of the New York Sobell Committee will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 7:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE OFFICE, 940 Broadway.

Please make every effort to be present. Your participation in planning our program for the next months is most important.

Very sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Whatever your opinions on this case may be at this moment, or whatever they may be after you have studied it, you need not agree with me. I only ask that you give it your thoughtful and serious consideration. Justice is never a Right and [illegible] cannot be secured by emotional appeals or tirades. Its price is high, and often costly.

I invite all of you who conscientiously can - to join those thousands of courageous Americans who believe that the most precious things in life are not free but need to be fought for again and again. No religion is ever mature until it issues into action, and ours, a liberal religion, is particularly vulnerable to the temptation to do something.

This case, a scientist in prison, is on my conscience. I trust it will be on your conscience as well. Let us move forward and establish Justice in our land.

JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Reverend Erwin A. Gaede

A sermon delivered by Reverend Erwin A. Gaede, Unitarian Society of Westwood, January, 1958.

Services are held regularly at 10:45 a.m., Masonic Temple, 1557 South Barrington Avenue, West Los Angeles, California.

"JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL"

This morning I want to talk to you about a subject that has been disturbing my conscience for a long time, and one which is disturbing an increasing number of prominent Americans today - whether they be atomic scientists, professors of law, attorneys, newspapermen, clergymen, or rabbis. It is that of Morton Sobell, who in March of 1951 was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for conspiring to commit espionage. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted on June 19, 1953, and Morton Sobell was given a thirty-year sentence. (David Greenglass, brother of Ethel - and the chief government witness against the Rosenbergs, confessed to conspiracy to commit espionage and received a sentence of fifteen years. His wife, Ruth Greenglass, who confessed to participating with her husband in conspiracy, was never brought to trial.)

For the first time in American peacetime history, a man and a woman were executed on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and a third person, Morton Sobell, claiming his complete innocence as did the Rosenbergs, began a thirty year sentence.

For those who believed in the myth of "atomic secrets", for those who believed that these "secrets" were given to the Russians, enabling them to produce the atom bomb several years before the expectation of some of our American prophets, and for those who believed that this information touched off the Korean War, the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the thirty year sentence of Morton Sobell may have caused no particular apprehensions over the canons of Justice. But for those who began to look into the case, to consider the general political climate, the plausibility of evidence given by perjurers and self-confessed spies, the loose nature of "conspiracy" charges where precious little needs to be proven to convict - no such ease of conscience was in store for them. One had only to recall the Dreyfus Affair in France, and the Sacco-Vanzetti case in our country.

The political climate that framed the Rosenberg-Sobell case bordered on the hysterical. It was a fearful time in which to speak out, and I must confess that I was among those who could have done much more than I did. Never did I doubt the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and [illegible] quent events related to this case have only confirmed the fact of this terrible miscarriage of Justice.

for the prosecution. The fact that Sobell was convicted on the testimony of Elitcher alone was stated by Judge Irving Kaufman himself when he instructed the jury that "if you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Morton Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell." That jury in 1951 chose to believe Max Elitcher and Judge Kaufman sentenced Morton Sobell to thirty years.

The third aspect of the trial that I must mention is that Sobell was kind of "tacked on" to the Rosenberg case. He was not even named in the original indictment of the case. This is probably one of the strongest legal reasons why Sobell should have a new trial.

Whether or not you have been familiar with the Sobell case before, I bring it to your attention today because the American people must now act. Justice for Morton Sobell may well depend upon our ability to raise this case to national attention. Does this mean that the Supreme Court may still look into this case? Certainly it does. I, for one, believe that Chessman would never have been granted a new hearing by the Supreme Court had his case not been so prominent nationally. John F. Finerty, attorney in the Mooney-Billings case and the Sacco-Vanzetti case, states: "Whenever the public participates actively in fighting a wrong, it strengthens the courts and all our institutions. I believe that is happening in the Sobell case today."

We can help acquire a review of the Sobell case by the Supreme Court. We can sign an appeal to the President of the United States for a commutation of Sobell's sentence on the grounds of harsh and unusual punishment, and/or ask that the President address the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

The names of those who are joining in this effort to secure Justice for Morton Sobell include the most respected scientific, legal, educational, and religious minds in the world. More and more people today feel as Bertrand Russell did when he wrote: "I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent [illegible] Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the [illegible] government to make some reparation to him."

There has been much discussion as to why Sobell and his family went to Mexico. The prosecution insisted that he went there to flee. A card with the word "deported from Mexico" stamped on it was presented by the prosecution in court as evidence of flight. On the evening of August 16, 1950, men claiming to be Mexican Secret Police entered Sobell's apartment in Mexico City and charged him with being "Johnny Jones who robbed a bank in Acapulco of $15,000." Sobell showed his tourist identification, and asked to speak to the American Embassy. He was refused, forcibly taken from his apartment, and beaten unconscious. He and his family were driven to Laredo, Texas and Sobell was delivered to a waiting party of FBI agents.

Today, there are official documents from the Mexican government stating that their government had nothing to do with the kidnapping of Morton Sobell, and that Morton Sobell was never deported from Mexico. One must conclude that his abduction and the card that was falsely stamped "deported" was somehow arranged by the U.S. Government agencies to enhance their case.

Sobell states that he and his family went to Mexico for a long-planned vacation. They never attempted to hide their plans. They bought round-trip airline tickets in their own name. They secured tourist cards in their own name. Sobell declared a camera in Dallas, Texas, in his own name, in order to avoid tariff on his return home. Sobell states that his family was deeply concerned over the attack on civil liberties that was flaming in 1950 but despite their own progressive leanings and activities, they had planned to return to the United States. His case would have been strengthened immeasurably had he had the opportunity to return to his country voluntarily. But the government illegally prohibited him from doing so. (Sobell's airline tickets, his visa, his camera declaration were in the FBI's possession until 1954. They were then released to Sobell's attorneys who have incorporated them in the petitions that were recently before the courts.)

A second aspect of the trial is the incredible fact that only one witness testified that Sobell had been involved in a conspiracy. The witness was Max Elitcher, a boyhood friend and former classmate of Sobell's. In regard to his testimony I can indicate that Dr. Harold C. Urey, Professor Malcolm [illegible]

They are aware that Elitcher is a confessed perjurer, and that he had the powerful motive of escaping a prison sentence when he acted as a witness

The first revealing information on the Rosenberg-Sobell case was a series of articles by William Reuben; then there was the scholarly analysis of the trial by D.N. Pritt, one of the world's outstanding attorneys. Later, the world-renowned atomic scientist, Dr. Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago, wrote a letter to the New York Times stating clearly and unequivocally that he found it more difficult to believe the testimony of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs than that of the Rosenbergs. There were many, many other statements by courageous men and women the world over. Today, five years later, much more has been written . . . The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by John Wexley - a work that will stand as a thorough treatment of the subject, The Atom Spy Hoax by William Reuben - Was Justice Done? by Professor Malcolm Sharp. All of these books are scholarly, authoritative, and highly documented, and all defend the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

To those of you who have never questioned the guilt of the convicted, this sermon will come as something of a shock. It comes as a shock to anyone who implicitly trusts the Justice of American legal procedure. I am not suggesting that we waver in our respect for the American system of law. Quite the contrary, I think we have every reason to respect and to trust it. But we need to remember that no system of law can be trusted implicitly. Wherever human beings are involved as they must be in the interpretation and application of law, error is always possible. Therefore our minds must always be open to the possibility of human error and to a miscarriage of Justice.

Shortly after his conviction in 1951, Morton Sobell was taken to Alcatraz penitentiary where he has been ever since. On February 9, 1955, I wrote to the Director of Prisons - Mr. James V. Bennett, and I raised the question as to why Mr. Sobell should be detained in a prison especially designed for incorrigible and hardened prisoners. Mr. Bennett replied, evading my real question but he lamented the notion that people assumed that Sobell had been subjected to harsh and cruel treatment at Alcatraz. Secondly, Mr. Bennett stated that no one in Alcatraz was necessarily destined to stay there. Prisoners are always transferred as time and circumstances permit, wrote Mr. [illegible]

But Morton Sobell has now been in Alcatraz for six years - three thousand miles away from his family and attorneys.

It must be noted that no court, outside of the judge and the jury that convicted and sentenced the Rosenbergs and Sobell, has ever looked into the record to examine the nature of the evidence or the credibility of the witnesses. As Mr. Justice Hugo Black pointed out in 1953: "This court has has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial." "It seems incredible," writes Professor Stephen Love of Northwestern University, "that in a capital case, in which two defendants receive the death sentence and the other a thirty-year sentence, the Supreme Court refuses to take jurisdiction to ascertain whether they had a fair trial"

On November 12, 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States again rejected without comment two petitions on behalf of Morton Sobell asking for a review of his case. The basis for these appeals was two-fold: that Sobell had been illegally kidnapped in Mexico, and that the prosecution had knowingly used perjured evidence in its case against him.

When the Supreme Court, the only court which can look into the trial record, rejected the newest appeals - Morton Sobell's wife and mother issued this joint statement: "It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done ... We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the People. We know that those who have studied the trial transcript, the facts in the case, will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before - have received no answer ... History will award a verdict of innocence to Morton, but we must find that verdict now."

A national campaign, urging people to write and sign an appeal to our President, has begun. The President is asked to commute Sobell's sentence or to approach the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

It is not without significance that just as the two recent appeals came before the Supreme Court, the Justice Department gave an "exclusive" to Look Magazine (October 29, 1957) on the Sobell case. The article purports to answer questions that have been raised about the innocence of the defendants by "many loyal Americans". Actually, as Professor Malcolm Sharp of Northwestern University wrote, the material in the Look article was erroneous. What was of real significance was that the Justice Department appeared to be clearly on the defensive. Before the supreme court had reached a decision as to whether it would hear the case, the Justice Department tried to propagandize the American people. For this kind of conduct a

scathing indictment was issued by the Milwaukee Journal: "The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court."

In addition, a Senate Investigating Committee - wondering how it could be that the Soviet Union could send two Sputniks into outer-space while we had sent none - decided to inquire of David Greenglass in Lewisburg Penitentiary ... the same David Greenglass who sent his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair. The Committee came out with a statement by David Greenglass that the Rosenbergs had given space-travel information to the Russians ten years ago. Are we to believe this? Are we to believe that we knew how to send a satellite around the earth before the Russians - ten years before - but that by stealing our "secrets", the Russians beat us into outer-space? Would any reputable scientist confirm such a story? And yet this statement was made by the same man who was the chief witness against the Rosenbergs.

May I bring the reality of this injustice closer to home, to our own state, by reminding you that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were framed in a labor case and that they spent some twenty-three innocent years in prison. Every time they made motions for a new trial - Billings says that paid government witnesses came forth to lie further about them. The Nation magazine editorialized recently: "A parade of governors in California refused to review Tom Mooney's endless petitions (although the governors would concede privately that there was merit in them.) It was not until Culbert L. Olson was elected governor in a campaign in which he stressed the case as an issue that Mooney finally won his freedom."

I wish it were possible for me to go into details of the Sobell case sufficiently this morning so that you might understand why I believe this case to be a gross miscarriage of justice. This, however, would take too long. All I can do as far as the specific legalities of the case are concerned is to comment on three important aspects of it.

The first concerns the arrest of Morton Sobell in Mexico City, in August 1950. Previous to this, alarming accusations were being made in public against William [illegible] Chief [illegible] The atom-spy scare was being fanned to its height by the arrests of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass.

The Oregonian

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1957

We Need to Be Sure

Echoes of the Rosenberg espionage case are being heard again with the filing by attorneys for Morton Sobell, a convicted co-conspirator, of an appeal for a review of his case by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. The jury found him guilty, along with the Rosenbergs, and he was sentenced to serve 30 years in federal prison.

It was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs had arranged to acquire secret atomic energy information and transmit it to Russia. They were traitors, and paid the penalty as such.

Sobell's case, however, has some puzzling aspects. Although he was loosely identified in pre-trial headlines as an "A-spy", he actually was employed in a New York electronics plant where presumably there were no nuclear secrets to be stolen. The sole testimony linking him with the Rosenbergs came from one Max Elitcher, himself an espionage suspect and hence a witness of dubious reliability.

In 1951 we were at war in Korea, and the nation was alarmed at reports of Communist activity in the federal government. The pendulum of public opinion automatically swung against anyone labeled as a Red spy, regardless of the weight of evidence to sustain the charge.

Whether or not Morton Sobell is guilty of the crime charged to him, or whether he deserves to spend the next 25 years of his life in Alcatraz prison, are questions we will not presume to try to answer. But all can agree that in America we want no one convicted unless he has had a fair and dispassionate trial. Sobell charges that his conviction was fraudulently obtained by the prosecution, that he was kidnaped from Mexico and brought to this country to stand trial in violation of the U. S.-Mexican extradition treaty, and that a new Supreme Court 5th amendment decision entitles him to a new trial.

"A strong and free nation need not fear the open and just hearing that would take place here," Sobell's attorneys said in their petition to the high court. "If the claim of a fraudulently-obtained conviction is without merit, let the nation and the world have such a resolution by our traditional judicial hearing."

Anyone who subscribes to the American concept of justice and due process can hardly quarrel with such a statement. If the Supreme Court grants this appeal, any doubts about the validity of Morton Sobell's conviction can be settled, one way or another, once and for all.

Saturday, November 9, 1957

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

L. W. NIEMAN, Founder, 1882

Published by The Journal Company

How Come 'Exclusive Preview' of Case Still Before a Court?

Just as Herbert Brownell retires, his justice department is found to have been playing strange games again, raising a new cloud over its judiciousness and public demeanor.

The matter stems from the Rosenberg spy trial back in 1951 (pre-Brownell). It is not generally remembered that one Morton Sobell was convicted in the same trial, and is doing 30 years in Alcatraz. The department rather tenuously linked him to the Rosenbergs with less than conclusive evidence, which, however, the jury had no trouble believing in those panicky times.

Sobell's wife and an organized group of backers have not ceased to try to get his case reopened. They are supported by a number of conscientious citizens, including legal scholars, who are uneasy about many aspects of the case and have haunting doubts that the integrity of justice was fully preserved in it. Two petitions, one wholly new in its legal basis, now pend before the United States supreme court.

So Brownell last December ordered a study to be made, apparently reviewing and rearguing the whole Rosenberg-Sobell case and setting forth the government's rebuttal to the many questions since raised about it. And suddenly last month, what purports to be the substance of this document—then and now still unpublished by the department—appeared in a national magazine!

The magazine, whose claims have not been denied, called its article an "exclusive preview" of the official report, made possible because its reporter "was aided by" and "worked along with" the government attorneys and "was given access" to their data! The question asks itself: How come?

Actually, this "first real story" of the case was oversold. It is mainly a mere rehash of the history and the testimony, with a rundown of retorts to "the Communist charges" (the old smear technique) that Sobell might just possibly have been railroaded. It is not so great a scoop as advertised, but that's by the way.

The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the justice department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court—and in an exclusive deal, at that, to let one particular publication exploit its files.

Sobell's attorneys quite properly invited the supreme court's attention to this extraordinary procedure. And the court might well take some notice of it.

Morton Sobell Newsletter

May, 1958

Circulate the Sobell petition

Help raise funds!

Invite friends to see the sound film of Helen Sobell's TV interview and hear recorded speech of former Alcatraz Chaplain, the Reverend Peter McCormack.

issued by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 B'way, N.Y.C

The transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz has given strong impetus to growing appeals in behalf of his freedom. Throughout the country the pace of public interest in the case has quickened. Nearly 7,000 Americans have joined as the initial signers of a petition being circulated nationally calling for his freedom or a new trial...

ALCATRAZ CHAPLAIN SPEAKS FOR SOBELL--The Reverend Peter McCormack who was Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz while Sobell was imprisoned there, recently came to New York to speak publicly in Sobell's behalf. Rev. McCormack, a Presbyterian Minister for 50 years, told the press that Sobell was a man of fine character, loyal to his family and country, and that he was incapable of committing the crime charged against him.

MEETINGS FROM COAST TO COAST--In Los Angeles, Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago addressed a dinner chaired by the Reverend Erwin Gaede, minister of the Unitarian Society of Westwood... San Francisco held a meeting also addressed by Prof. Sharp...In Detroit Helen Sobell spoke at a Sobell meeting in the Central Methodist Church of the Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, who gave his views on the case...The Minnesota Committee launched its petition campaign at a luncheon and announced the petition appeal would be chaired by Dr. Paul Holmer, professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota...Mrs.Sobell addressed a meeting sponsored by the civil liberties committee of the Community Church in Boston...Other meetings, luncheons, forums, and house gatherings have been held in cities across the land...

IN NEW YORK, the Sobell case was in the press every day for more than a week when the Tavern on the Green, restaurant on city-owned property in Central Park, broke its contract and cancelled a Sobell dinner on recommendation of Park Commissioner Robert Moses. Public opinion immediately came to the defense of the right of the Sobell appeals to be heard. The New York Post editorially condemned the park commissioner for trying to ban the committee from the Tavern. Attorneys went to court to compel the Tavern to live up to its contract on the appointed date. The court move was supported by amicus briefs from the New York Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the Workers Defense League. Public statements were issued by Norman Thomas, A.J. Muste and others concerned with civil liberties. The court refused to force the Tavern to serve the dinner on ground that there was not time to litigate the issues. A second restaurant

signed a contract, only to cancel at the last moment under pressure. In this atmosphere, the Community Church of New York made available its facilities to the committee to hold its program in the form of a meeting. The Rev. Donald Harrington explained that he was giving his facilities in the interest of freedom of expression. Some 600 persons attended and heard an address by the Rev. Peter McCormack. The New Post heartily commended Rev. Harrington's action in an editorial...

HEADLINES IN THE PRESS--The following headlines give an indicati of the scope of news interest in the Sobell case: Detroit News: "Sobel Freedom Fight Pushed by Wife at $500,000 cost"...University of Chicago Maroon: "Helen Sobell to Give Talk"...University of Michigan Daily: "Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges"...Minneapolis Morning Tribune: " 'Justice for Sobell' Campaign to Open"...Minneapolis Star: "Sobell Aid Group to Seek Petitions"...St.Paul Sunday Pioneer Press: "Sobell Group Pushes Petition"...New York World Telegram and Sun: "Church Ignores Bomb Threats, Allows Sobell Appeal Meeting"...Wayne State University Daily Collegian: "Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case"... "My Husband Not Guilty--Mrs. Sobell"...The Detroit Jewish News printed a feature story questioning whether justice has been done for Sobell.. The New Republic published a sharp editorial criticizing the proposed promotion to the Appeals Court of Judge Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

STUDENT MEETINGS--Student and faculty discussion meetings on the Sobell case have recently been held at the University of California, the University of Minnesota, Wayne University, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Tulane University, and Macalester University. Others are being arranged. The Michigan Daily, one of the nation's leading college papers, carried an editorial urging a review of the Sobell case...

EMINENT AMERICANS APPEAL--Many distinguished Americans continue to add their names to the appeal to the President. Recently, the appeal was signed by Harold A. Cranefield, who is general counsel to the United Auto Workers. While he signed as an individual, his interest is indicative of the growing concern about the case among persons in the field of labor. The appeal is also signed by judges, lawyers, educators, clergymen, writers, and other notables.

TRIAL RECORD RE-PRINTED--The complete transcript of the trial, which has already convinced so many that an injustice took place, is being reprinted in response to widespread requests for copies resulting from interest in the case. It can be ordered in the boxed set of 8 volumes for $6.

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Helen Sobell describes first visit with Morton after transfer from Alcatraz to Atlanta: "When the door to the visiting room opened in front of us, Mark and I were amazed to see Morton standing up in front of a couch. It was the first time we had really seen him as a whole person for all the eight years that he had been in prison. He leaned down to kiss Mark, at the same time reaching out his arms to embrace me, and then we kissed. We sat together on the couch--Mark on one side and I on the other side of Morty--and we felt like a family once again."

****

The Detroit Tribune

Wayne State University — Friday, April 28, 1950

'LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER'

Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case

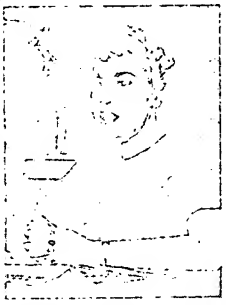
By CHARLOTTE HYAMS

Collegian Feature Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent a woman throughout the country to plead for the freedom of her husband.

Small, soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the President, and raising money to the Commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she smiled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."



TO LET THE NATION KNOW—Mrs. Helen Sobell was interviewed Friday on WDET and proclaimed her husband's innocence.

Sobell's supporters say his conviction was similar to the Dreyfus case which occurred in France in 1849 when Alfred Dreyfus was mistakenly accused of treason.

☆ ☆ ☆

children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

• • •

IN FEBRUARY of this year Sobell was transferred to prison in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Sobell said she felt that prosecuting her husband at the same trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, also convicted on the same charge and later electrocuted, was an infringement of justice.

McCarthyism, the Korean War and the "atmosphere surrounding the trial," were other reasons cited by Mrs. Sobel behind her husband's conviction.

'My Husband Not Guilty' -- Mrs. Sobell

"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. Morton Sobell last Friday in an interview with WDET's Dr. Lee Dreyfus.

Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1950.

The mother of two said that she, her engineer husband and their

The Daily Californian

COURAGE OF THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

Berkeley, California, Tuesday, April 18, 1950

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, will argue for her husband's innocence at a special Stiles hall coffee hour from 4-5:30 p.m. today.

DISCUSS THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS
TO OBTAIN A SPEAKER, WRITE TO
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
250 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
SEND FOR THE COMPLETE TRIAL RECORD, SET OF 3 VOLS. $3.00 POSTPAID.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
DISCUSS THE FACTS
IN THE CASE OF SCIENTIST
MORTON SOBELL

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Seven Years of Editorial Freedom

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1950

Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges

By LEWIS COBURN

The wife of a man who was convicted seven years ago of conspiracy to commit espionage, Helen Sobell continues to battle for her husband's freedom, noting that "history has already to some degree set the record straight" in the case.

Morton Sobell, who received his master of science degree from the University in 1942, was convicted in the same trial which eventually sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The prosecution charged that, as a result of information transmitted by the Rosenbergs, Russian progress on the atomic bomb had been speeded.

Charged Conspiracy

An electrical engineer, Sobell was charged with conspiracy with the Rosenbergs. He received a thirty-year sentence and has been in prison for almost eight years.

Speaking last night at the ho of Prof. Kenneth Boulding of economics department, Mrs. Sol pointed out that crediting So advances in technology to espi age is no longer considered a "t able" position.

She added that while "the c tral issue" of her husband's t "has been destroyed," questions his innocence and the harshn of his sentence remain to be d with satisfactorily.

'Admitted Perjurer'

Mrs. Sobell observed that only substantive evidence of c spiracy on her husband's part the testimony of an "admitted p jurer."

She called the testimony charges against her husb "vague and tenuous" adding t atomic scientist Harold Urey marked after reading the manuscript, "I do not know w it is that Sobell is supposed have done."

Noting that the conviction at the height of "McCarthyism Mrs. Sobell said "accusation tantamount to conviction" at time.

Chicago Maroon

Vol. 62, No. 81 — University of Chicago, Friday, Apr. 28, 1950

Helen Sobell to give talk

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will speak Saturday at 1 pm in Soc Sci 122 on the recent developments in her husband's case. Sobell was implicated in the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

According to Harvey Perkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee, Sobell is now appealing for executive clemency after having been denied a retrial earlier in the year. Dr. Harold Urey said some time ago that he could not tell, after reading the transcripts of the trial, what Sobell was actually charged with, and what were the actual grounds for his conviction and thirty-year sentence. So... allegedly kidnapped in Mexico the FBI, brought back to country for trial, and in March 1951, sentenced to thirty years prison.

Mrs. Sobell recently spoke the University of California Berkley, about the case. She, the many affiliated Committees for Morton Sobell, have been working ever since his trial effect his release. She will sponsored by SUP.

"When Opinions Are Free Truth Will Prevail."

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Eighth Year

EDITED AND MANAGED BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN UNDER AUTHORITY OF BOARD IN CONTROL OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

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Editorials printed in The Michigan Daily express the individual opinions of staff writers or the editors. This must be noted in all reprints.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1958 NIGHT EDITOR: PHILIP MUNCK

Sobell Deserves Hearing

THE PLIGHT of a University graduate — in prison for almost eight years after conviction of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to their deaths — was called to the attention of at least a few members of the University community last week.

Helen Sobell charged here that her husband's conviction came as a result of testimony from an "admitted perjurer" at the height of McCarthyism when "accusation was tantamount to conviction."

Mrs. Sobell pointed out that the testimony against her husband, Morton Sobell, was so "vague and tenuous" that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

The case of the People of the United States vs. Morton Sobell is perhaps one of the most tangled in the history of American jurisprudence. Unfortunately [illegible] it has become hopelessly [illegible] with the Rosenberg case. In fact, while the Rosenbergs were charged with transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, charges against Sobell only specified that he had "conspired" with the Rosenbergs — not necessarily on atomic matters. Mrs. Sobell observed that her husband was at first arraigned for having "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell, who received his master's degree in electrical engineering from the University in 1942, had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg's while an undergraduate at the City College of New York. During the war — at the time of the so-called conspiracy — he worked for General Electric and, as Mrs. Sobell noted, did not have access to information on the atomic bomb.

IN 1950 — before arrest of the Rosenbergs — Sobell and his family traveled to Mexico. Mrs. Sobell explained the trip by saying that her husband had just completed a government project and was taking a "vacation." This trip became one of the principle sub-issues of the trial. It is of course easy to suppose that Sobell made the trip because he was guilty. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, however, the Sobells used normal tourist transportation in going to Mexico. If he had wanted to escape the country, it seems probably that Sobell would have attempted to lose himself in a much more secretive manner than by flying to Mexico City and taking an apartment in his own name.

A few weeks after the Sobells' arrival in Mexico City, the Rosenbergs were arrested.

In the early morning, a few days later, five armed Mexican men knocked on the door and burst into the Sobells' room. Mrs. Sobell said her family was then piled into a car and driven to the United States border at Laredo. Apparently the men were not officials of the Mexican government. While the prosecution later claimed that Sobell had been "extradited," the Mexican government does not substantiate this claim, Mrs. Sobell said.

After his forcible return to the United States, Sobell was not indicted for several weeks. During this time, Mrs. Sobell claimed, "repeated attempts to have my husband become a prosecution witness" were made. When he refused, she said, the prosecution merely added his name to the indictment already drawn up against the Rosenbergs.

At the trial, principle witness against Sobell was Max Elitcher. Elitcher, who was a college friend of both Rosenberg and Sobell, testified that he had served as an intermediary between the two, transmitting information which he thought was espionage. Mrs. Sobell noted that Elitcher admitted he had perjured himself [illegible] testimony [illegible] Sobell was emphasized in the trial judge's charge to the jury.

After conviction, Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison with the recommendation that he not be paroled.

THE CASE against Morton Sobell, with all of its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, even charges that the Russians got their atom bomb due to the Rosenbergs' alleged spying become increasingly hard to swallow as we observe the rapid progress of Soviet science. The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs: a net drawn tighter by a scared witness. Mrs. Sobell's remark that "a number of other people who were in the same class with my husband and Julius Rosenberg" were threatened with involvement is significant.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest judicial body. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

[illegible]

[illegible] BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-[illegible]3

Dear Friend,

We would like to have you know the plans and accomplishments of our committee as we go into our June period of activity.

We have once again reprinted the trial record, which is the basic document in the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case and which has prompted so many people to take action. We are setting up quarters for Morton's mother, Rose Sobell, in Washington for the month of June so that she can visit Senators, Congressmen, and leaders of national organizations. Morton's wife, Helen Sobell, is going to Mexico in connection with work there by persons seeking justice in the case. National representatives of the committee will be traveling throughout the country this summer building support for the appeal for Morton's freedom or new trial.

In these recent weeks we have seen another illustration of how deep and widespread the issues in our case continue to be. We have attempted to secure an examination of the brutal and illegal manner in which the Sobell family was kidnapped from Mexico because it illustrated the use of fraud and perjured testimony by the prosecutors including Roy Cohn, and thereby raised serious questions about the entire trial. The recent events in Latin-American countries illustrate the antagonisms that have grown as a result of what Senator Fulbright calls the lack "in tact and regard for the dignity and sovereignty of our neighbors." How the Sobell kidnapping hurt our relations with Mexico was pointed out by Dr. Sanchez Ponton, once Mexico's Minister of Education and now one of Sobell's lawyers. Dr. Sanchez Ponton said that "it was the interest and prestige of Mexico which was involved" when her sovereignty was violated in the Sobell case. Until there is a review of the Sobell case these issues will continue to fester.

Our concern is to speed up the time table of history and to return Morton Sobell to his family while he is still able to work as a scientist and enjoy some measure of happiness. For this we need your help in reaching out to more and more people with facts, and your contribution of money so that our work may proceed to a faster phase.

Please read the enclosed material and help as much as you can, as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Professor William Kuntsler of New York University is going to devote two of his "Counterpoint" programs on radio station WNEW to a discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. On June 22, at 9:[illegible] p.m. Roy Cohn, one of the prosecutors, will be interviewed. Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School will reply to Roy Cohn and present his belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell on June 29 on the same program. Professor Kuntsler's "Counterpoint" program is a prize winning feature which reaches more than one million people. Please listen!

The Daily Collegian

Vol. XXV, Number 107 — Wayne State University — Tuesday, April 22, 1958

'LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER'

Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case

By CHARLES CLEMENTS
Collegian Staff Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent her around through the country to plead for the freedom of her husband.

Small, soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the President, and raising money to the Commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she smiled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."

Sobell's supporters say his conviction was similar to the Dreyfus case which occurred in France in 1894 when Alfred Dreyfus was mistakenly accused of treason.

TO LET THE NATION KNOW—Mrs. Helen Sobell was interviewed Friday at WDET and proclaimed her husband's innocence.

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children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

• • •

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Mrs. Sobell said she felt that prosecuting her husband at the same trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, also convicted on the same charge and later electrocuted, was an infringement of justice.

McCarthyism, the Korean War and the "atmosphere surrounding the trial," were other reasons cited by Mrs. Sobel behind her husband's conviction.

The Husband Is Guilty, Mrs. Sobell

"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. Morton Sobell last Friday in an interview with WDET's Dr. Lee Freyfus.

Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1950.

The mother of two said that she, her engineer husband and their

The Daily Californian

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berkeley, California, Tuesday, April 15, 1958

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Helen Sobell wife of Morton Sobell convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, will argue for her husband's innocence at a special Stiles hall coffee hour from 4-5:30 p.m. today.

TALKS ON THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS

Morton's speaker, wife to

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCUSS THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF SCIENTIST MORTON SOBELL

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Seven Years of Editorial Freedom

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1958 — FIVE CENTS

Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges

By LEWIS COBURN

The wife of a man who was convicted seven years ago of conspiracy to commit espionage, Helen Sobell continues to battle for her husband's freedom, noting that "history has already to some degree set the record straight" in the case.

Morton Sobell, who received his master of science degree from the University in 1942, was convicted in the same trial which eventually sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The prosecution charged that, as a result of information transmitted by the Rosenbergs, Russian progress on the atomic bomb had been speeded.

Charged Conspiracy

An electrical engineer, Sobell was charged with conspiracy with the Rosenbergs. He received a thirty-year sentence and has been in prison for almost eight years.

Speaking last night at the home of Prof. Kenneth Boulding of the economics department, Mrs. Sobell pointed out that crediting Soviet advances in technology to espionage is no longer considered a "tenable" position.

She added that while "the central issue" of her husband's trial "has been destroyed," questions of his innocence and the harshness of his sentence remain to be dealt with satisfactorily.

'Admitted Perjurer'

Mrs. Sobell observed that the only substantive evidence of conspiracy on her husband's part was the testimony of an "admitted perjurer."

She called the testimony and charges against her husband "vague and tenuous" adding that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial manuscript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

Noting that the conviction came at the height of "McCarthyism," Mrs. Sobell said "accusation was tantamount to conviction" at the time.

Chicago Maroon

Vol. 65, No. 31 — University of Chicago, Friday, Apr. 25, 1958 — 31

Helen Sobell to give talk

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According to Harvey Perkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee, Sobell is now appealing for executive clemency after having been denied a retrial earlier in the year. Dr. Harold Urey said some time ago that he could not tell, after reading the transcripts of the trial, what Sobell was actually charged with, and what were the actual grounds for his conviction and thirty-year sentence. Sobell was allegedly kidnapped in Mexico by the FBI, brought back to this country for trial, and in March of 1951, sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Mrs. Sobell recently [illegible] the University of California, Berkeley, about [illegible] the many affiliated [illegible] for Morton Sobell, have been working ever since [illegible] effect his release. She is sponsored by SRY.

"Will Of Man Are Free Truth Will Prevail"

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Eighth Year

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Helen Sobell charged here that her husband's conviction came as a result of testimony from an "admitted perjurer" at the height of McCarthyism when "accusation was tantamount to conviction."

Mrs. Sobell pointed out that the testimony against her husband, Morton Sobell, was so "vague and tenuous" that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

The case of the People of the United States vs. Morton Sobell is perhaps one of the most [illegible] in the history of American jurisprudence. [illegible] at all separate, it has become intricately intertwined with the Rosenberg case. In fact, while the Rosenbergs were charged with transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, charges against Sobell only specified that he had "conspired" with the Rosenbergs — not necessarily on atomic matters. Mrs. Sobell observed that her husband was at first arraigned for having "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell, who received his master's degree in electrical engineering from the University in 1942, had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg's while an undergraduate at the City College of New York. During the war — at the time of the so-called conspiracy — he worked for General Electric and, as Mrs. Sobell noted, did not have access to information on the atomic bomb.

IN 1950 — before arrest of the Rosenbergs — Sobell and his family traveled to Mexico. Mrs. Sobell explained the trip by saying that [illegible] completed a government [illegible] "[illegible]." This trip became one of the principle side-issues of the trial. It is of course easy to suppose that Sobell made the trip because he was guilty. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, however, the Sobells used normal tourist transportation in going to Mexico. If he had wanted to escape the country, it seems probably that Sobell would have attempted to lose himself in a much more secretive manner than by flying to Mexico City and taking an apartment in his own name.

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At the trial, principle witness against Sobell was Max Elitcher. Elitcher, who was a college friend of both Rosenberg and Sobell, testified that he had served as an intermediary between the two, transmitting information which he thought was espionage. Mrs. Sobell noted that Elitcher admitted he had perjured himself in other testimony. The importance of Elitcher's testimony to the case against Sobell was emphasized in the trial judge's charge to the jury.

After conviction, Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison with the recommendation that he not be paroled.

THE CASE against Morton Sobell, with all of its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, even charges that the Russians got their atom bomb due to the Rosenbergs' alleged spying become increasingly hard to swallow as we observe the rapid progress of Soviet science. The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs: a net drawn tighter by a shared with [illegible] Mrs. Sobell's remark that "a number of other people who were in the same class with my husband and Julius Rosenberg" were threatened with involvement is significant.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest judicial body. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

[illegible]

[illegible] Broadway [illegible] 42nd Street [illegible] NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Algonquin 4-9933

June 12, 1958

Dear Friend:

The tragic injustice done to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to Morton Sobell continues to be the subject of public discussion even five years after the deaths of the Rosenbergs. An important radio discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is scheduled for this June.

Professor William Kuntsler of New York University, who conducts the award-winning program "Counterpoint", which originates from WNEW Radio in New York, will have two broadcasts covering the case.

On Sunday, June 22, at 9:35 p.m., Roy Cohn, who was one of the prosecutors in the trial, will present the prosecution point of view in an interview with Prof. Kuntsler.

On the following Sunday, June 29, 9:35 p.m., Professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School and author of the book on the case, "Was Justice Done?" will be interviewed to present the view that justice was not done.

In addition to reaching the New York City area, this program can also be heard in parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

We are sure that you will want to listen to these broadcasts yourself and bring them to the attention of others. The station itself will be interested in your comments following the broadcasts, and we of the committee staff would like to know of any gatherings which are held.

This is a most important and unusual opportunity to remind people everywhere that the truth has not yet been established in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Very sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has oncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House

of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to $4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another $1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to $4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least $13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that $8000 be raised by June 19th, and $5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	$1250	$750	$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

*We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwell for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be $1.25, no reserved seats.

We know that there are many people who would want to help, fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

David Greenglass, who admitted committing espionage, was sentenced to 15 years and will be eligible for parole in 1955. Max Elitcher, who admitted perjury, has never been indicted.

In other cases involving "ordinary espionage" (non-atomic) and tried under the same act under which Sobell was charged, the maximum sentence given was 10 years.

REMOVAL FROM ALCATRAZ

From the day of his arrest Morton Sobell has been under constant pressure from the Attorney General's office to "cooperate." But instead of making a false confession, Morton Sobell has persisted in efforts to win a new trial. On Thanksgiving Day, 1952, while legal moves were under way, Morton Sobell was abruptly transferred to Alcatraz penitentiary, 3,000 miles from his family and attorney.

Alcatraz was established as a maximum security prison for the isolation of repeated offenders and troublemakers who are considered a menace at regular federal prisons. For its severe restrictions Alcatraz has earned the reputation of being America's "Devil's Island." In Alcatraz, Morton Sobell is not permitted visits by his children. His wife can visit only once a month. Even then, they see each other only through a small glass panel and talk through telephones.

Recently the FBI paid three visits to Sobell in Alcatraz. The FBI agent suggested that Sobell might receive leniency if he would change his testimony and "confess" that he is guilty and that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty. Morton Sobell's answer was: "I am innocent. I will not soil my hands."

America by tradition abhors and distrusts confessions secured through "third degree" methods. Yet Morton Sobell remains in Alcatraz as a special prisoner of the Attorney General's office. He is under constant pressure to bear false witness against others as a price of his release.

FOR JUSTICE

We believe that justice can be done in this case only by Sobell's removal from Alcatraz, and by a new trial that will examine recent evidence of perjured testimony against the defendant. Supreme Court Justice Black has pointed out that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the case.

Efforts to win a new Sobell trial are continuing. Meanwhile, the voice of fair-minded Americans can end the torture of Alcatraz for Morton Sobell.

Will you join the thousands who are writing letters urging that Mr. Sobell be removed from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison?

Letters should be addressed to:

James V. Bennett, *Director of Prisons*
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585

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the FACTS in the case of MORTON SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL is not an ordinary prisoner. There is nothing ordinary about the circumstances of his arrest . . . his trial . . . his 30-year prison sentence . . . his continued imprisonment in Alcatraz.

Mr. Sobell was a co-defendant in the same trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The charge was "conspiracy to commit espionage." Morton Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, maintained his absolute innocence from the day of his arrest.

The main conspiracy charge in the trial concerned the atomic bomb. But Trial Judge Irving Kaufman admitted to Mr. Sobell in court: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project." Yet Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, who studied the trial transcript, stated: "Sobell's sentence of 30 years at Alcatraz is completely out of line with any evidence of wrong-doing which the government was believed to present. In fact, I do not know what he did do."

There is a widespread belief that Morton Sobell is a tragic victim of the hysteria surrounding what the *Columbia Law Review*, a distinguished law journal, has called the "outstanding 'political' trial of this generation"*

THE BACKGROUND

Morton Sobell was born and raised in the Bronx,, New York. He was graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College of New York, where he was a classmate of Julius Rosenberg. He received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. During World War II, he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead to work at a job that would contribute to the

*Columbia Law Review, The Rosenberg Case: Some reflections on Criminal Law

On June 22, 1950, Mr. Sobell and his family went to Mexico as tourists. This is shown by the American airlines passenger list and by their tourist cards. In Mexico, Morton Sobell first read of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg on charges he believed to be "absurd." The arrest of his former classmate climaxed a whole series of developments which made Morton Sobell fearful that freedom was being destroyed in the United States. Mr. Sobell, who had been a vigorous supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies, was alarmed at the growing restrictions on scientists, the contempt citations, the dismissal of federal employees on "disloyalty" charges, the firing of teachers, the Smith Act trials, and other attacks on the civil liberties of anyone who dared exercise his right of dissent.

Mr. Sobell became one of many Americans abroad who considered avoiding the growing hysteria by remaining abroad. He began making inquiries about places where he and his family might go, sometimes using different names in doing so. However, Mr. Sobell and his wife talked over the matter. "We realized" he said, "that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out."

The Sobell family got the vaccinations required of tourists for re-entry into the United States and arranged for passage home.

THE KIDNAPPING

On Aug. 16, 1950, as the Sobells were having dinner in their apartment in Mexico City, their home was invaded by armed men who claimed to be Mexican police. They had no warrant, and accused Sobell of robbing a Mexican bank. They insisted he accompany them. Mr. Sobell asked to be allowed to call the American Embassy, but was dragged from his home, beaten into unconsciousness and driven away. His wife and children were also seized.

According to the New York *Times* of Aug. 18, 1950, Mexican immigration officials stated that agents of the Mexican secret police delivered Sobell directly to the FBI, without consulting their government. Sobell and his family were taken across the border to Texas. U. S. papers carried the headline: "ATOM SPY CAUGHT FLEEING IN MEXICO."

THE PROSECUTION'S CASE

One of the chief prosecutors against Mr. Sobell was Roy Cohn, who later became Senator McCarthy's right hand man and has since been thoroughly discredited. The only specific charges listed against Mr. Sobell were that he had five "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg. No reference was made to what was supposed to have been said in the conversations. At the trial itself, the conversations were never once mentioned.

During the trial, which took place during the Korean War, the prosecution claimed: that Morton Sobell was a Communist and therefore had a predisposition

COMMUNISM- As for the prosecution's claim that Mr. Sobell was a communist and therefore likely to be a spy, the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union commented: "It was contended that since the Communist Conspiracy included atomic espionage, Sobell was implicated in espionage. His trial and subsequent sentencing on this basis constitutes a dangerous extension of the concept of 'Conspiracy,' whereby a defendant does not have to be linked with any specific conspiracy."

D. N. Pritt, the famed British attorney, said: "In truth, in the atmosphere of the time and place of the trial, the mere accusation of membership in the Communist Party was presumably so prejudicial that, once it was made, the chances of a fair trial were greatly diminished."

TRIP TO MEXICO—When one country has criminal evidence against one of its citizens abroad, it can legally extradite that citizen. The kidnapping of Morton Sobell, which the prosecution did not deny in the trial, revealed a lack of sufficient evidence to extradite him legally. But by kidnapping Mr. Sobell, just as he was preparing to return home, the prosecution created the impression that he was a fugitive. The *Columbia Law Review* said that had the question of Sobell's kidnapping been litigated, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgement cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law." (Vol. 54, p. 233) The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has called the kidnapping a violation of international law.

CONSPIRACY—No documentary evidence connecting Sobell to a conspiracy was ever introduced in the trial. There was only the testimony of one witness, Max Elitcher, a neighbor and former classmate of Mr. Sobell at City College. Elitcher made his accusations to the FBI against Mr. Sobell months after Elitcher was first questioned and four months after Mr. Sobell's kidnapping. In the trial Elitcher admitted that he had committed perjury in another matter and feared a perjury indictment that could bring him a five-year sentence.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Irving Kaufman said: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

The *Columbia Law Review* stated: "As the trial progressed, it became clear that the vast bulk of testimony would concern the alleged acts of the Rosenbergs in stealing atomic information. Nevertheless, the life or freedom of the defendant Morton Sobell was also at stake, and though he was not shown to have been involved in atomic espionage, his case was undoubtedly caught up in the powerful surge of these revelations." (Vol. 54, p. 228)

Appeals Judge Jerome Frank (in a minority opinion) said that the jury should have been permitted to consider the case of Morton Sobell separately.

SOBELL'S SENTENCE

Morton Sobell, who pleaded innocent, was sentenced to 30 years by Judge Kaufman.

CAN anyone be safe while the Justice Department is permitted to imprison people on the word of dishonest witnesses?

This has been the pattern in the cases recently exposed by Matusow and Mrs. Natvig.

This is the pattern in the case of Morton Sobell, now in Alcatraz serving the fifth year of a 30-year sentence. It was the word of a confessed perjurer that sent Morton Sobell to prison. It was the discredited Roy Cohn who coached the witness in his lies.

It is time to stop these abuses by the Justice Department.

We invite you to our conference and luncheon to hear about new legal moves being prepared in behalf of Morton Sobell . . . to hear John Wexley, noted playwright, tell about the new evidence revealed in his forthcoming book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". . . to join in a program to win justice for Morton Sobell.

NEW YORK SOBELL COMMITTEE

Greater New York Conference and Luncheon

Saturday, April 23, 10:30 a.m. — 4 p.m.

Great Northern Hotel

118 West 57th Street, New York City

Registration fee: $2.50 (including luncheon)

Agenda

10:30—11:15 a.m.—"Why Justice Must be Won for Morton Sobell"
Keynote report

11:15—Noon "Perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case"
Guest speaker: John Wexley, author

Luncheon

- Portrait of Morton Sobell
  Helen Sobell
- Excerpt of Dr. Harold C. Urey's Chicago Speech
  by transcription

1 p.m.—4 p.m. Program for New York
Floor Discussion

Organizations and community groups are invited to send observers. Register with: N.Y. Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. LO 4-9585

CALL to a CONFERENCE

EXCERPT FROM A LETTER FROM MORTON SOBELL TO HIS WIFE

I WELCOME the committee's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself, and with a trend in our courtrooms destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy.

It is a good omen seeing so many people manifesting their opposition to this injustice. I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more than a life, or two or three, I would rather view it so.

False witnesses Dishonest prosecutors and the case of MORTON SOBELL

France had its Dreyfus case, America its Rosenberg-Sobell trial . . . Hear about developments in the case that goes to the heart of the shocking abuses by the Justice Department . . . Help secure justice for Morton Sobell.

THE TELEGRAM
TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955 * *

Justice For Unpopular People

A THING to remember about the University of Cambridge in England is that it is the recognized haven of refugee scientists.

In the '30s scientists escaping from Hitler's Germany sheltered there. In the '50s the refugees came from McCarthy's America. Cambridge hospitality is unaffected by the exiles' country of origin. University employment is found now for escaped American scientists with the same disinterested interest as that which ensured the means to work and live to self-exiled German scientists 20 years ago.


Judith Robinson

It is said that it is Cambridge's pride not to differentiate between scientific refugees. Since Americans now find, as Germans once found, it necessary to leave a native land where academic and personal freedom are alike threatened, they too may seek sanctuary in Cambridge. They have only to show good scientific credentials and prove need.

This academically correct attitude towards victims, or those fearing to become victims, of injustice made in U.S. has disturbed a good many natives of the land of the free who discover it in their travels. Though the inference worries them, they find it hard to resent for what is done to place exiled American scientists in Cambridge is done without ostentation as the mere fulfillment of an obligation inherent in a true university's existence.

The obligation is to an ideal of civilization; an ideal, which in these days is pretty hard to keep in memory, let alone in view.

The balance which Cambridge manages to preserve is tragically easy to lose. Most thoughtful Canadians who have watched Canada's national wobblings know how easy. Fewer of us have faced our own knowledge of the full value of all we stand to lose with it, once it is lost.

So it may be as well to note that Mrs. Morton Sobell was in Toronto last week. Mrs. Sobell is a native American whose husband, also a native American and scientist, is in Alcatraz penitentiary, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The evidence on which he was convicted was that of a state witness for the prosecution, a self-confessed perjurer whose story was not supported by any other evidence at all. But the charge was atomic espionage, the names with which the perjurer's story linked Morton Sobell's were those of the Rosenburgs, and the United States of American had gone off balance.

The question of Morton Sobell's degree of involvement in the espionage plot or acquaintance with the plotters may be left to his countrymen to argue. The moral for Canadians is in his trial and the manner of his conviction. He was brought to trial on the sole testimony of a self-confessed perjurer who stood to gain his own freedom by testifying acceptably. The prosecution based on this single piece of evidence was conducted by Roy M. Cohn, Senator Joseph McCarthy's talented assistant in later Washington committee work. No additional evidence supporting his witness's accusation was produced by Mr. Cohn or asked for by the judge trying the case. Yet the jury brought a verdict of guilty and the sentence of 30 years' imprisonment was given.

Professor Harold C. Urey of Chicago, the Nobel Prize winner in atomic science, was included in a list of witnesses for the prosecution published during the trial of Morton Sobell. He was never called and neither were any of the owners of other big names in science listed with his. The list was published as a gimmick; to bolster the prosecution's case with the public.

The effect on Dr. Urey was to make him a leader in the fight for a new trial which is still going on. Though he knew nothing of Morton Sobell before that time, and still does not know him, he knows the issue involved for himself and his country and has stated it:

"If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular people—and it is evident from the publicity of this trial that all those charged with crimes were unpopular — then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less unpopular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585

WHAT WILL YOU DO

TO WIN JUSTICE

FOR MORTON SOBELL

Please fill in blanks

I pledge to:

* Write a letter to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. asking that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz, and to get _____ other people to write similar letters

* Write a letter to my Congressman urging him to investigate the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case, and get _____ others to write similar letters

* Sell _____ tickets for the MORTON SOBELL affair to be held June 16th at Carnegie Hall in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

* Sell _____ copies of John Wexley's book

* Raise $_____ toward the SOBELL campaign by June 19th, by holding parties or through individual contacts

* Volunteer for (check activity desired)

☐ Leaflet distribution

☐ Office work

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Return to:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

An Appeal

Director of Prisons
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

IN our American judicial system the right of all convicted persons to appeal their verdicts and sentences is inherent in the elaborate system of coourts of review. One such prisoner, Morton Sobell, seeks redress in the courts against his conviction and 30 year sentence for conspiring to commit espionage, a crime of which he asserts his innocence.

The imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz, created by Congress as the most restrictive prison in the land for the incarceration of men unmanageable at other institutions, denies him — without cause — the opportunity to make fair and timely use of his rights under the law.

- Three thousand miles separate Morton Sobell from the courts of jurisdiction in his case, and from his counsel, making direct and timely consultation almost impossible. Moreover, an Alcatraz regulation denying inmates access to newspapers virtually prohibits timely discussion of information appearing in such newspapers which may bear on various witnesses and prosecutors involved in his trial.
- Visits to Morton Sobell by his wife and mother, who reside in the East, are made only at enormous financial sacrifice. His children, under Alcatraz regulations, may not see him at all.

We believe that such restrictions, when not warranted by misconduct, enlarge the margin for judicial error at the expense of justice itself. For these reasons, we, the undersigned, making no expression of belief in the innocence or guilt of Morton Sobell, respectfully urge that he be transferred to a regular Federal Prison where he may exercise those rights of appeal guaranteed to him under the law.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

The COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

"THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG"
by JOHN WEXLEY
Penetrating Study of the Rosenberg and Sobell Case
($4.50 plus 25¢ postage)

This book is scheduled for publication in May. All those submitting advance orders will receive an AUTOGRAPHED copy immediately after publication.

Enclosed find $_____for_____copies of the Wexley book to be mailed after publication to:

Name_____
(please print)
Address_____

City & Zone_____

RECEIPT

Date_____

Received $_____for

____copies of the Wexley book to be mailed to:

Name_____

Addr._____

City_____

Comm.To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell,1050-6 Ave. New York 18,N.Y.

An innocent man has been sent to Alcatraz for 30 years!

MORTON SOBELL, scientist and father of two children, is now in Alcatraz serving his 5th year in prison. He was sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial although the judge admitted he had nothing to do with atomic spying. Morton Sobell maintains his absolute innocence. Newly-discovered evidence shows he is telling the truth. The new evidence proves the chief prosecution witnesses are liars.

THE MISSING LINK

TYPICAL WITNESS: Elizabeth Bentley (right), called the "missing link" by the court, is now exposed as a perjurer. Former Congressman Byron Scott, lawyer for one of Bentley's many victims, declared after studying Bentley's record: (New York Post, April 19): **"All of her statements that are susceptible to check have been checked against the known facts, and we have found her statements could not have been correct."**

TYPICAL LIE: Bentley claimed an air force major secretly tipped her her off in advance about General Doolittle's air raid on Tokyo. BUT—Scott uncovered that the "major" she named was a civilian until six months after the raid.

Yet the testimony of this same lying witness helped send the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to Alcatraz—even though she had to admit she never met them.

Can any American be secure so long as people can be executed and imprisoned on the word of such perjurers?

Hear more facts on the Sobell case

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., June 16, 8 p.m.

Seventh Ave. and 57th St.

In memory of the Rosenbergs

- New musical composition "In Memory of Two Martyrs"
- New Play "The Innocents"
- Guest Speakers

Admission: $1.25 (tax incl.)

Tickets available at:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 1050 6th Ave. (at 40th St.), N. Y. C.

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New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

June 6, 1955.

Dear Friend:

June 16th is approaching! Preparations are fully underway. The John Wexley book is being hailed everywhere as a great work. The meeting seems to be a very successful one.

But there are still a great many things to do and to decide to do. There will be a special meeting of the New York Committee on Thursday, June 9th, at 8 p.m. at the office.

It is absolutely necessary for every member to attend. The success of our committee depends upon your participation.

Sincerely,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE N.Y. COMMITTEE

P.S. Ushers are needed for June 16th. Please call in names of volunteers so that we can get in touch with them.

658

New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

June 6, 1955.

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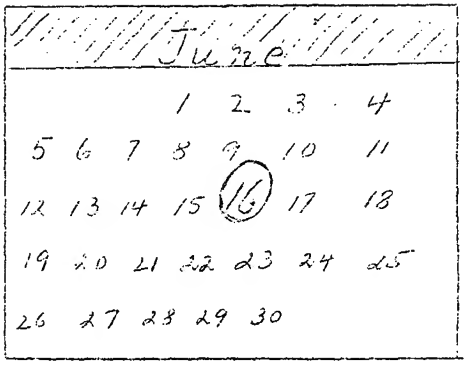


Circle THURSDAY, JUNE 16th on your calendar—the date when activities in behalf of Morton Sobell will be given new strength and impetus with a gathering at Carnegie Hall on the 2nd anniversary of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Just as the Chicago committee strengthened the campaign with the dinner for Dr. Urey, so New York has a tremendous opportunity to focus attention of the entire country on the Rosenberg-Sobell case on June 16th.

We know you will agree that this is an urgent task, especially in view of the clearing atmosphere and improved possibilities for winning justice. The speech on the case by Dr. Urey, the revelations concerning Roy Cohn, the perjuries revealed by Matusow, the exposé of Elizabeth Bentley, the recent court victories—all these are indications that the time is ripe to win freedom for Morton Sobell and to establish the whole truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Carnegie Hall holds nearly 3,000 persons. We are counting on you to be there and to bring as many people as possible with you. An original dramatic presentation, stirring music, and prominent speakers will highlight the evening.

Get Tickets Now

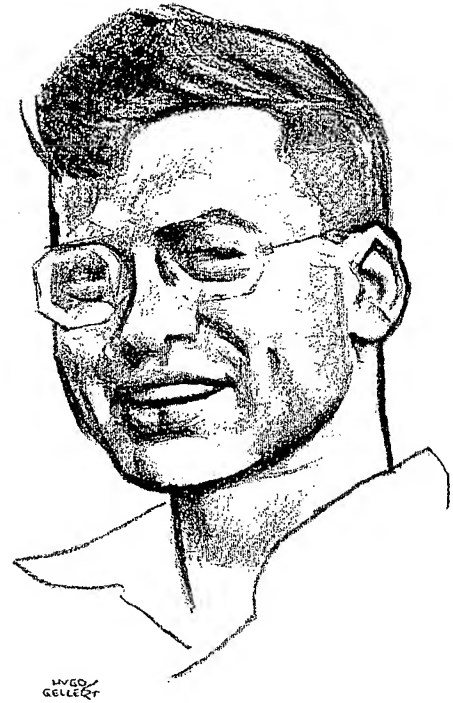
Tickets are now available in quantity. There is only one price—$1.25 (including tax) for all seats. We urge you to contact the Committee immediately for the number of tickets that you will be able to sell. There are only seven weeks remaining, so we must begin at once.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.
LO 4-9585

PICASSO

"History will record the truth and give the public a chance to right the great wrong done us."

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG



"Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth hidden. I will never be forced to bear false witness."

MORTON SOBELL

Issued by

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

1650 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LONGACRE 4-9585

6/15/55

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 2, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Here is your copy of the significant speech on the Rosenberg-Sobell case made by atomic scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey.

We ask you to read it--then do what you can to help us send the speech to thousands upon thousands of persons throughout the country.

We want to put the speech in the hands of every important individual and organization--on national, state, and city levels. We want to make certain that every Senator, every Congressman, and every state legislator gets a copy, that every person who can be interested in the Sobell case reads the speech.

This means printing thousands of copies. It means circulating these thousands of copies.

Will you help in this part of the campaign to remove Morton Sobell from Alcatraz and win a new trial for him?

We ask you to do two things immediately:

* Send a contribution to help print more copies of Dr. Urey's speech. Mail to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City. Make checks payable to SOBELL COMMITTEE.

* Order copies of the speech to distribute among your friends. They may be obtained from this office at 10 cents per copy or 15 for $1.-

Your assistance at this crucial moment--when more and more people are taking a look at the abuses by the Justice Department, as revealed by the Matusow confessions--can help speed justice for Morton Sobell.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Jacobs

Theodore Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 4-9585

June, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Now is the time when your help means most. Five years ago my husband, Morton Sobell, was imprisoned with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Two years ago the Rosenbergs died. The truth which did not save their lives, is being revealed now in the case of my husband.

The investigations which have already disclosed that six major prosecution witnesses have committed perjury must go forward. These investigations and the legal steps which our attorneys are planning, need funds.

You, who have understanding, must provide the help without which we cannot proceed.

I want you to have the enclosed reproductions of the works of Picasso and Hugo Gellert. I believe that these artists have captured the heroism of the Rosenbergs and of my husband, Morton Sobell.

Your response to this letter will determine how quickly my husband will be free. I know that you will do all that you can.

Faithfully yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

This is to remind you again that on May 13th we mailed you two tickets to the Rosenberg Memorial - Free Sobell gathering on June 16th at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue.

On this second anniversary of the death of the Rosenbergs, all of us remember that we pledged to vindicate the Rosenbergs, to seek out the truth, through ~~the~~ winning of freedom for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. Sobell's courage, his determination to fight for the truth of his innocence, deserves every help we can render to him.

He is doing his share of fighting. It is up to you to do yours. Please send us the money for your tickets as soon as possible. Order more tickets. Go out among your friends and neighbors.

The tickets which you have received are regular tickets which are to be exchanged at the box office for the seating tickets. If you wish, you can send them back to us with your money and we will mail or give you the seating tickets.

We are counting on you.

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE COMMITTEE

- -

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

Enclosed find $_____for_____tickets for the Carnegie Hall gathering.

Please send me_____additional exchange tickets which I will try to sell.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

660

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Some time ago we issued the speech of Dr. Harold C. Urey. We anticipated that our committees and active people all over the country would welcome it as a fine statement for justice of a great American.

We urge again that it be used as widely as possible. It should be distributed in a half a million copies.

It is our suggestion that it be used as a mailing piece of literature to professional people, university and educational people, and leaders in the community generally. It is a fine permanent piece of literature.

The Urey statement is available at $40.- per thousand or $20.- for five hundred. We urge you to place your order now.

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

FOR RELEASE AFTER 8 P.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 16

"SET MY HUSBAND FREE."

SOBELL'S WIFE ASKS PRESIDENT

Tells Carnegie Hall Meeting Evidence Proves Innocence;

Sydney Silverman, Leopold Infeld Pledge Support

NEW YORK, June 16--Mrs. Morton Sobell tonight made public a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to "set my husband free" because evidence reveals that Sobell is innocent and was convicted on perjured testimony.

Mrs. Sobell read her letter tonight before 2800 persons at a meeting held by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall in behalf of her husband, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial. The meeting marked the second anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The gathering heard pledges of support from individuals and organizations in many countries, including Sydney Silverman, British Member of Parliament, and Leopold Infeld, noted scientist now teaching in Poland.

In her letter, dated June 11, Mrs. Sobell said that no witness had ever testified that her husband had given or received any secret material, that the one witness on whose testimony her husband was convicted was an admitted perjurer, and that five other witnesses are now proven to have committed perjury.

"These statements can be verified from the trial record and other documents which have come to light since the trial," Mrs. Sobell wrote. "This new evidence proves conclusively that not only was there perjury during the trial on the part of six witnesses but that from the beginning my husband was deprived of every right under the law. Initially he was brutally kidnapped while lawfully in Mexico. His arrest, his imprisonment, his conviction and sentence have been characterized by a coercive vindictiveness."

In conclusion of her appeal, Mrs. Sobell wrote the President, "Our country has a tradition of justice and mercy. The entire

world will greet with joy the deliverance of one who has suffered so much. Let it not be day after day of unending misery for us. You hold the power which can give us back our lives, Mr. President.

"I appeal to you to use it now and set my husband free. You will be blessed for a deed of justice, of mercy and of compassion."

Sydney Silverman, British MP, wrote Mrs. Sobell in a letter read to the meeting: "I studied this case with some care, professional as well as political, in connection with the campaign for clemency for the Rosenbergs. I am quite satisfied that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice not merely in the refusal of clemency but in the trial and conviction itself. I do not believe that any impartial or judicial consideration of the proceedings, uninfluenced by political considefations, could reach any other conclusion and I am quite satisfied that you should use this opinion of mine for what it is worth in any manner you consider useful."

A cable from Leopold Infeld stated: "From all that I have read about the Rosenberg-Sobell case I am convinced that these three people were innocent victims of the cold war hysteria. The so-called evidence was purely conjectural and Morton Sobell's stated innocence was never in my opinion disproved. I hope that your action will succeed in arousing the American sense of justice and free Morton Sobell."

Speakers included Rockwell Kent, artist and author, who declared: "It was in 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that the American colonies, in declaring their independence, explained their reasons for the act. They desperately needed mankind's friendship. Have we today become so great that in our affluence we can dispense with friends and openly defy mankind's opinions? In ten years by our foreign policy we have lost a billion friends; while by the destruction of our freedoms and of justice at home we've made a mockery of our beloved way of life.

"Is it 'in decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that we persecute and jail American dissenters?" Mr. Kent asked. "That heedless of the pleas of millions of Americans, of countless millions more abroad we put the Rosenbergs to death and sentenced Morton Sobell to what may be life imprisonment?"

Similar meetings are being held this weekend in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St.Louis.

At all of the gatherings, including the one at Carnegie Hall, those attending are being urged to distribute a new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," written by John Wexley and published today (June 16) by Cameron and Kahn. Mr. Wexley, in his 672-page study based on three years of research, analysis and investigation, concludes that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were innocent.

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REPORT TO THE GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
SATURDAY, APRIL 23, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NEW YORK CITY

It is almost two years now, that most of us sitting here, together with thousands across the country, and millions around the world, threw all our energies and understanding into the struggle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To paraphrase Dr. Urey, in his last efforts to reach Judge Kaufman, "We came into the case concerned with the Rosenbergs, we remained concerned about America."

The Rosenbergs never lost their confidence in the American people. Morton Sobell finds the strength to endure Alcatraz, and resist FBI pressure through his confidence that people like ourselves will engage in a conscious effort to seek the truth of this case and bring it before our country and the world, and remove the weapon of spy-hysteria which some elements in government would use to curb our civil liberties.

That conscious effort requires a belief that conditions are developing which make it possible to secure the transfer of Morton Sobell, a new trial, and in the process, an examination of the fraud put over on the American people, two years ago,-- and it's purpose.

Is this possible?

Most of us could forsee the kind of headlines that appeared on Fort Monmouth, but who among us two years ago would believe that within a year the very efforts to develop the Rosenberg-Sobell hoax, would have sparked the Army-McCarthy hearings, and the national unity against McCarthyism; who would have forseen the public branding of Roy Cohn, key prosecutor in the key Rosenberg-Sobell case, for preparing perjured testimony; who could forsee a Matusow exposure of the government's use of paid liars rocking a country; a documentation of Elizabeth Bentley...

Elizabeth Bentley, key witness used in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial to establish a thesis that spies were communists and therefore all individuals branded as communists were guilty of conspiracy punishable by death or thirty years; Roy Cohn...already a public pattern begins to emerge to a public more ready and conditioned to recognize the truth than two years ago.

This and the growing knowledge of new facts in the case, gives those of us who have followed it closely, the courage and right to believe that we ordinary people have the ability and the power to make a tremendous contribution to the moral health of America in our efforts on behalf of Morton Sobell.

It is within this atmosphere that we have added to our legal staff a new firm of attorneys who, together with Stephen Love, are preparing for a series of legal moves before the courts. A brief will be presented to the court before the summer recess, for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In the next few months, our attorneys are completing the preparation of briefs setting forth new evidence in the case, and calling for a new trial.

Certainly we have seen evidence in the last 24 hours, in the ability to secure reversals in the courts based upon the admission of the use of perjured evidence.

Now is the time, as this case goes into new legal phases, for us, all of us, to lay the groundwork of an educational and public campaign which will facilitate action from the courts.

The points raised legally both in the petition for removal from Alcatraz, and in the petition for a new trial must be our basis of work for the next few months.

We can raise the questions of doubts in this case, of inhuman treatment in the sentence, and certainly in the imprisonment of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz, the obvious contradictions in testimony, the perjuries, and the special tortures and cruelties. It is a fact that since June, 1953, there have been no other spy trials. The resistance of the Rosenbergs; the refusal of Sobell to break; the tremendous public outcry has blocked new tfials based on flimsy trumped up charges.

But there can be no sense of relief until the one living defendant is freed and the full facts in a new climate made known. Thousands of New Yorkers like ourselves will never forget the period leading to June 19th, 1953, and it is appropriate that in this anniversary period from now until June 19, 1955, we join not to mourn but to organize--

We porpose that we in New York reach out within this period to at least 2 million people through an educational campaign in the following manner:

1. That we do everything possible either through our own sponsorship or through the sponsorship of individuals to place at least two full page ads in two of the leading New York newspapers, such as the New York Times and the New York Post. In addition, in every boro where there is a community newspaper, daily or weekly, that ads can be placed, also within this memorial period. In each case these ads are to help expose the fraud and contradictory testimony inherent in this case, prepared by those who since the initial trial have been implicated in other questionable and fraudulent charges, such as Roy Cohn and Elizabeth Bentley.

2. The Urey speech, made at a dinner in his honor in Chicago, on February 12, is a definite landmark in this new phase of the Sobell case and the understanding of all its meaning. We therefore propose that we in New York get at least 50,000 of this excellent reprint into the hands of, and on the desks of, university professors -- students on the campuses -- scientists -- local and city wide politicians -- religious leaders -- and other community leaders who are also responsible to groups of people.

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has oncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House

of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to $4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another $1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to $4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least $13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that $8000 be raised by June 19th, and $5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	$1250	$750	$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

*We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwell for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be $1.25, no reserved seats.

We know that there are many people who would want to help fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

invites you to join

in paying tribute to

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Sunday, June 19, 1:30 p.m.

Wellwood Cemetery
Pinelawn, L. I.

Directions:

From Manhattan: Cross Queensboro Bridge onto Queens Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway. Left on Parkway to Cross Island Parkway, turn right to Southern State Parkway. Then turn left and proceed to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

From Bronx: Triboro Bridge onto Grand Central Parkway and proceed as above. Or Whitestone Bridge onto Cross Island Parkway to Southern State Parkway, left to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right to Cemetery.

From Brooklyn: Belt Parkway onto Southern State Parkway to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

By Railroad: At Pennsylvania Station (33 St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan) or Atlantic Ave. (Brooklyn) take Long Island Railroad to Pinelawn, L. I. Then Wellwood Bus to Cemetery.

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A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

to

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

on the

Fifth Anniversary of their Deaths

will be held at

Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island

Sunday, June 22, 1958 2:00 P.M.

DIRECTIONS:

From Bronx - Whitestone Bridge-Grand Central-Northern State Pkway-Take Exit 40-Right turn-Follow Pinelawn signs

From Brooklyn - Belt Pkway-Southern State Pkway-Turn right at Wellwood Ave-Exit 35

From Manhattan - Triboro Bridge-Grand Central Pkway-Northern State Pkway-Take Exit 40-Right turn-Follow Pinelawn signs.

Transportation will be arranged through the Sobell Committee Office, 940 Broadway, Room D. Please call AL 4-9983 if you have car space available or if you desire transportation.

Speakers for
the evening will be

Good Food
Refreshments
Dancing
Entertainment

All on the "balmiest"
night of the year

SAT JUNE 21st
from 9 P.M. on.....
at 54 W. 16 St.
Apt. 11A

Sobell Comm.

Dear Me ?

Dear Alumnus:—

The School of Hard Knocks proudly announces its 1938th annual commencement exercises and extends to all its graduates an invitation to attend. The degree of B.S. artist will be awarded to all those who have met our rigid requirements. You personally are hereby informed that you have so qualified.

SUMMER
STARTS

EVERYONE
GOES

TO :-

"The Farewell
'till September
Party"

say goodbye

to old friends

=.=.=.=.=.=.=

meet some new

friends

all on

Saturday, June 21, 9 pm

at 601 West 113 St, NY

Apt. 4H

Contri. $1 Sobell Comm.

What
Does
The Month
Of June
Mean
To
You?

We in New York have declared the first two weeks in the month -- June 1st-June 15th -- a "Freedom Fortnight" for Morton Sobell. We are calling on everyone interested in this case to act in some way in behalf of Sobell's freedom.

To thousands of Americans, June is a very special time of year...a time for action in the case of Morton Sobell... especially this June, five years after the Rosenberg execution...a time when people want to express their feelings....to act on this case so close to our hearts.

People will canvass for signatures on petitions. Literature will be distributed in public places. Community leaders will be visited. House gatherings will be held. Petition tables will be in the streets. The office will be open every night in the week and on Saturdays.

Your participation in some or all of this activity is urgently needed. During this period of dedication to securing justice for Morton Sobell, please be sure to do one or more of the following:

- ▷ GET YOUR FRIENDS to sign the Sobell petition. (One is enclosed -- ask us for more.)
- ▷ PARTICIPATE IN CANVASSING and distribution of literature. (Call at the office for information and materials.)
- ▷ HOLD A HOUSE GATHERING. (We can help with speakers, films, entertainment.)
- ▷ ASK A PROMINENT PERSON in your community to write to the President or sign the petition.
- ▷ COME TO OUR SOBELL OFFICE to do volunteer work. (Such as typing, answering the phone, hand addressing, etc.)
- ▷ MAIL YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION to the Sobell Committee

This is your invitation to our

FREEDOM FORTNIGH

GET-TOGETHE

climaxing our two weeks of work
and launching our summer program

SATURDAY, JUNE 1
7:30 to 11 P. M

NOLA STUDIO
Room 61
113 West 57th Street
(between 6th & 7th Aves.)

Come and meet your friends
Hear the results of our work
Share in this meaningful evening

Refreshmen
Entertainme
Special Attractio
Earl Robinso

No admission charge

Remember to bring your signed
petitions and contributions collected

Auspices of

New York Sobell Committ
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y

The Daily Collegian

Volume XXV, Number 107 — Wayne State University — Monday, April 20, 1953

'LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER'

Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case

By CHARLOTTE HYAMS

Collegian Feature Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent a woman throughout the country to plead for the freedom of her husband.

Small, soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the President, and raising money to the Commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she smiled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."

Sobell's supporters say his conviction was similar to the Dreyfus case which occurred in France in 1849 when Alfred Dreyfus was mistakenly accused of treason.

TO LET THE NATION KNOW—Mrs. Helen Sobell was interviewed Friday at WDET and proclaimed her husband's innocence.

☆ ☆ ☆

children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

• • •

IN FEBRUARY of this year Sobell was transferred to prison in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Sobell said she felt that prosecuting her husband at the same trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, also convicted on the same charge and later electrocuted, was an infringement of justice.

McCarthyism, the Korean War and the "atmosphere surrounding the trial," were other reasons cited by Mrs. Sobel behind her husband's conviction.

'My Husband Not Guilty' — Mrs. Sobell

"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. Morton Sobell last Friday in an interview with WDET's Dr. Lee Dreyfus.

Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1950.

The mother of two said that she, her engineer husband and their

The Daily Californian

EVENING EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA DAILY PRESS

Berkeley, California, Tuesday, April 14, 1953

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, will argue for her husband's innocence at a special Stiles hall coffee hour from 4-5:30 p.m. today.

DISCUSS THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS
TO OBTAIN A SPEAKER, WRITE TO
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
ASK FOR THE COMPLETE 10-MIN RECORD ON 33 1/3 RPM 10-INCH MAX

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
DISCUSS THE FACTS
IN THE CASE OF ACCUSED
MORTON SOBELL

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Seven Years of Editorial Freedom

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953

Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges

By LEWIS COBURN

The wife of a man who was convicted seven years ago of conspiracy to commit espionage, Helen Sobell continues to battle for her husband's freedom, noting that "history has already to some degree set the record straight" in the case.

Morton Sobell, who received his master of science degree from the University in 1942, was convicted in the same trial which eventually sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The prosecution charged that, as a result of information transmitted by the Rosenbergs, Russian progress on the atomic bomb had been speeded.

Charged Conspiracy

An electrical engineer, Sobell was charged with conspiracy with the Rosenbergs. He received a thirty-year sentence and has been in prison for almost eight year

Speaking last night at the h of Prof. Kenneth Boulding of economics department, Mrs. So pointed out that crediting So advances in technology to espi age is no longer considered a "t able" position.

She added that while "the c tral issue" of her husband's t "has been destroyed" questions his innocence and the justice of his sentence remain to be de with satisfactorily.

'Admitted Perjurer'

Mrs. Sobell observed that only substantial evidence of c spiracy on her husband's part the testimony of an "admitted p jurer."

She called the testimony charges against her husba "vague and tenuous" adding t atomic scientist Harold Urey marked after reading the tr manuscript, "I do not know wh it is that Sobell is supposed have done."

Noting that the conviction ca at the height of "McCarthyism Mrs. Sobell said "accusation tantamount to conviction" time.

Chicago Maroon

Vol. 63, No. 31 — University of Chicago, Friday, Apr. 25, 1953

Helen Sobell to speak

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will speak this Saturday at 1 pm in Soc Sci 122 on the recent development in her husband's case. Sobell was implicated in the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

According to Harvey Perkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee, Sobell is now appealing for executive clemency after having been denied a retrial earlier in the year. Dr. Harold Urey said some time ago that he could not tell, after reading the transcripts of the trial, what Sobell was actually charged with, and what were the actual grounds for his conviction and thirty-year sentence. Sobell was allegedly kidnapped in Mexico by the FBI, brought back to this country for trial, and in March of 1951, sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Mrs. Sobell recently spoke at the University of California at Berkley, about the case. She and the many affiliated Committees for Morton Sobell have been working ever since his trial to effect his release. She will be sponsored by SRP.

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Eighth Year

"Truth Crushed Will Rise Again"

EDITED AND MANAGED BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
UNDER AUTHORITY OF BOARD IN CONTROL OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS
STUDENT PUBLICATIONS BLDG. • ANN ARBOR, MICH. • *Phone* NO 2-3241

Editorials printed in The Michigan Daily express the individual opinions of staff writers or the editors. This must be noted in all reprints.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1958 NIGHT EDITOR: PHILIP MUNCK

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Sobell Deserves Mercy

THE PLIGHT of a University graduate — in prison for almost eight years after conviction of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to their deaths — was called to the attention of at least a few members of the University community last week.

Helen Sobell charged here that her husband's conviction came as a result of testimony from an "admitted perjurer" at the height of McCarthyism when "accusation was tantamount to conviction."

Mrs. Sobell pointed out that the testimony against her husband, Morton Sobell, was so "vague and tenuous" that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

The case of the People of the United States vs. Morton Sobell is perhaps one of the most [illegible] of the [illegible] of justice. [illegible] it has become inextricably interwoven with the Rosenberg case. In fact, while the Rosenbergs were charged with transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, charges against Sobell only specified that he had "conspired" with the Rosenbergs — not necessarily on atomic matters. Mrs. Sobell observed that her husband was at first arrested for having "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell, who received his master's degree in electrical engineering from the University in 1940, had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg's while an undergraduate at the City College of New York. During the war — at the time of the so-called conspiracy — he worked for General Electric and, as Mrs. Sobell noted, did not have access to information on the atomic bomb.

IN 1950 — before arrest of the Rosenbergs — Sobell and his family traveled to Mexico. Mrs. Sobell explained the trip by saying that her husband had just completed a government project and was taking a "vacation." This trip became one of the principle side-issues of the trial. It is of course easy to suppose that Sobell made the trip because he was guilty. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, however, the Sobells used normal tourist transportation in going to Mexico. If he had wanted to escape the country, it seems probably that Sobell would have attempted to lose himself in a much more secretive manner than by flying to Mexico City and taking an apartment in his own name.

A few weeks after the Sobells' arrival in Mexico City, the Rosenbergs were arrested.

In the early morning, a few days later, five armed Mexican men knocked on the door and burst into the Sobells' room. Mrs. Sobell said her family was then [illegible] to the United States border at Laredo. Apparently the men were not officials of the Mexican government. While the prosecution later claimed that Sobell had been "extradited," the Mexican government does not substantiate this claim, Mrs. Sobell said.

After his forcible return to the United States, Sobell was not indicted for several weeks. During this time, Mrs. Sobell claimed, "repeated attempts to have my husband become a prosecution witness" were made. When he refused, she said, the prosecution merely added his name to the indictment already drawn up against the Rosenbergs.

At the trial, principle witness against Sobell was Max Elitcher. Elitcher, who was a college friend of both Rosenbergs and Sobell, testified that he had served as an intermediary between the two, transmitting information which he thought was espionage. Mrs. Sobell noted that Elitcher admitted he had perjured himself in other testimony. The importance of Elitcher's testimony to the case against Sobell was emphasized in the trial judge's charge to the jury.

After conviction, Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison with the recommendation that he not be paroled.

THE CASE against Morton Sobell, with all of its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, even charges that the Russians got their atom bomb due to the Rosenbergs' alleged spying become increasingly hard to swallow as we observe the rapid progress of Soviet science. The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

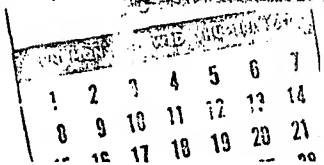
Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs: a net drawn tighter by a scared witness. Mrs. Sobell's remark that "a number of other people who were in the same class with my husband and Julius Rosenberg" were threatened with involvement is significant.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest judicial body. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

What
Does
The Month
Of June
Mean
To
You?



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- MAIL YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION to the Sobell Committee
  940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
  Telephone: AL 4-9983

620

This is your invitation to our

FREEDOM FORTNIGHT

GET-TOGETHER

climaxing our two weeks of work and launching our summer program

SATURDAY, JUNE 14
7:30 to 11 P. M.

NOLA STUDIOS
Room 619
113 West 57th Street
(between 6th & 7th Aves.)

Come and meet your friends
Hear the results of our work
Share in this meaningful evening

Refreshments
Entertainment
Special Attraction:
Earl Robinson

No admission charge

Remember to bring your signed petitions and contributions collected

Auspices of

New York Sobell Committee
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.
ALgonquin 4-9983

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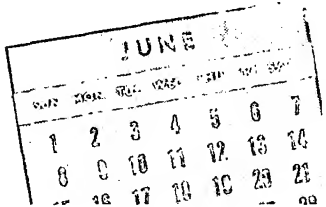

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ALgonquin 4-9983

PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A PURE AND PROPAGANDA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MENSHIKOV'S LOVE

[illegible]

THE REASON FOR THE FAKE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SAT JUNE 21st
from 9 P.M. on.....
at 54 W. 16 St.
Apt. 11A

Sobell Comm.

[redacted]

Dear Me ?

Speakers for
the evening will be

Good Food
Refreshments
Dancing
Entertainments

All on the "balmiest"
night of the year

Dear Alumnus:—

The School of Hard Knocks
Proudly announces its
1958th annual commence-
ment exercises and ex-
tends to all its graduates
an invitation to attend.
The degree of B.S. at this
will be awarded to all
those who have met our
rigid requirements.

You personally are
hereby informed that
you have so qualified.

SOBER COMMITTEE CONTINUED

The following conferees participated in panels of experts which addressed on the [illegible] of President Eisenhower on behalf of the National Committee on [illegible] Day [illegible]

DIRECTORS - CONTINUED

Prof. Louis Bertrand Smith, Tufts, Physicians, Veterinary Medicine
Prof. Sidney J. Doolittle, U. of Chicago
Prof. Thomas Stevenson, Yale University
Dr. Herbert J. Gray, Noble Prize Scientist, Chicago [illegible]
Dr. Ralph Hamilton, Los Angeles, Ind.
Prof. [illegible] Tuson, Princeton U.
Richard D. Wordsworth, U. of Chicago
Prof. Frederick J. Wolfe, U. of Vari

ADVISORS

Senator [illegible], Washington, D.C. (Deceased)
Governor [illegible], Governor Dartmouth College, New York, N.Y.
Walter Francis Gaylor, Tufts, Mass.
Dwight Remington, Military Office, Hartford, N.Y.
Thomas [illegible], Mayor Boston, Former Gov. Boston, Mass.
Harold J. Coughlin, Exec. Dir. - Denver Bureau [illegible]
Sam Jones, Philadelphia, N.Y.
Michael Mayer, Georgetown, Ga.
[illegible], Hamilton, N.Y.
Dr. Scott Newhall, Editor, Camp Rosser, Me.
Mr. Way C. Jordan, Wardville, Ohio
[illegible] Shoute, Washington, D.C.
Mr. D. Dawson, Editor and President, Los Angeles [illegible]
[illegible] Williams, Washington, Sigma [illegible]

OTHER EMINENT SCIENTIST

Dinny G. Ranch, Nobel Prize Winner, Tennessee, Mass.
Hanson Mr. Gor Scientist, Los Angeles
Jessie T. [illegible], Hull House, Chicago
Frank Bowe, Pres. Shooting Gov. Employees Union, Washington
Pedro Zamora, Scientist, Puerto Rico
Mary A. Hanson, Hull House, Chicago
James Lincoln, Leavenworth, N.Y.
Dr. Leo Mayer, Physicist, New York

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Roosevelt Congress [illegible] under the guise of Phillips [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia of June 18 [illegible] and subjected to the Jewish Soviet [illegible] been [illegible] numerous communist fronts and [illegible] of the Jewish community has [illegible] the people of the United States. Jewish Communists [illegible] Jewish Left Wingers are the [illegible] Jewish Communists [illegible] Soviet Communists because of the orders of his protégés.

During the course of a Congressional hearing [illegible] John Lesse, attorney for Dean Acheson, a [illegible] Roosevelt's brother, gave the Congressmen an [illegible] by [illegible] of the hearing of Congress has been Phillips from the Kremlin.

These [illegible] were first published in the Washington Times by the [illegible] Washington Times. Just after Burnham had made a [illegible] Phillips in the course of a [illegible] to counter with [illegible] Russian [illegible] The [illegible] were later [illegible] by the Roosevelt [illegible] of the United States.

Burnham was [illegible] Non-Partisan [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States. Nevertheless [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] of the United States.

Dean Acheson was an honorary member of the Communist [illegible] the President as Executive Secretary of the [illegible] has been [illegible] as a [illegible] of Such Communist [illegible] the American Council for a Democratic Greece, the Alien [illegible] Committee and the American Peace Mobilization.

Charles Phillips, [illegible], is a [illegible] and to the [illegible] of the National Lawyers Guild. He was one of the [illegible] lawyers and acted in the Alger Hiss [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] with Communists and Communist fronts [illegible] Hiss [illegible] assistant from his army [illegible] of Communist associations [illegible] been [illegible] with the Rev. A. J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and with Communists and groups investigated [illegible] Communist.

LIBERTY AND DISLOYALTY

The propaganda efforts was considered so important that the State Department issued a 30 page report which stated as follows: "Russian Propaganda [illegible] Treason[1]. Also not enough publicity was given to the Communist [illegible] of our negotiations made to explain his purpose. [illegible] we have the responsible conclusions that [illegible] the State Department's officers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Beyond this, the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign deserves study because of the insight it provides into the operation and techniques of the Communist front. One of the greatest propaganda advantages that the Communist Party has is the widespread belief that its front organizations pose less of a danger than the party itself. Actually it is through its front organizations that the Communist Party seeks to effect its subversive program. They represent a major source of financial support and of new recruits and draw in great numbers of people who would recoil from any overt association with communism.

The Rosenberg-Sobell organization serves as an excellent case history. It has every feature of an effective Communist front organization: the broad base of non-Communists; the rigid, behind-the-scenes domination by Communists; the camouflage of party line and objectives by humanitarian appeals; and willing dupes calculated to entrap the unwary and the well-meaning into a partnership with conspiracy. It is in this fashion that communism strives for power today, not with the blatant cry for revolution, which can be readily discerned and dealt with, but by the insidious corrosion of faith in America's principles and traditions.

The Rosenbergs themselves are the symbols, not only of the Communist propaganda campaign, but of communism itself: loyal to the Kremlin even in the face of death. They willingly sacrificed their own humanity for the inhumanity of communism, and offered themselves as the rallying point for the willing collaborators of the enemies of all mankind.

There [illegible] [illegible] other fronts and other causes, promoted by the Communists, for the same purposes as those of the Rosenberg campaign. Their success can be prevented only by the firm recognition of the fundamental canon of a free society, namely, that liberty cannot embrace disloyalty and still endure."

Originally there were 36 sponsors of the National Rosenberg-Sobell [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] had previous records of pro-Communist activity. Of more [illegible] significance, however, is the identity of the [illegible] [illegible] in the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign. It was pointed out during the investigation of these activities that the Communist Party also used the campaign to [illegible] its national [illegible] for party leadership. These [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Aaron Schneider, Executive Secretary of the National [illegible] [illegible] former vice president of the Greater New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] member of the General Executive Board of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Workers, expelled from the CIO as a Communist-dominated [illegible].

Revenue Service is reported to have determined that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its books and [illegible]. While these funds were [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible], they also paid for propaganda that had the single Communist objective [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and its institutions in the eyes of the world. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPORTERS OF THE FRONT

The position of President Eisenhower was [illegible] by the [illegible] majority was judges and lawyers. Of the 17 judges asked, [illegible] have been [illegible] with pro-Communist activities.

[illegible] Chicago, Ill., was [illegible] as a member of the [illegible] Boston, Mass. This school was [illegible] the Communist Party," in the House Committee's [illegible] to divorce.

Robert M. Hall [illegible] was a CP member before the House Committee [illegible] Communist activities in Los Angeles in May, 1955 [illegible] Communist. He refused to be had been a member [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago has [illegible] the [illegible]

Prof. Rhyne C. Anderson, former counsel for Subversive Activities Control Board, [illegible] Office of the Attorney General [illegible] Attorney [illegible] the law professor [illegible] Public Law and Private Civil Rights at Yale [illegible]

Prof. Anderson has a long record of Communist front [illegible] President of the National Lawyers Guild in [illegible]. He has [illegible] Subversive Communist and Communist organizations [illegible] Defense of Foreign Nationals. He has been [illegible] as a [illegible] Secretary of the Progressive Labor [illegible]

[illegible] has been active in the [illegible] the Grievers [illegible] the Rosa Luxemburg [illegible] of 1957 and was [illegible] Pat Brown [illegible] the Reporter.

[illegible] Nicholas [illegible] is a front [illegible] Communist [illegible] has been [illegible] 1957 in various Communist [illegible] a member of [illegible] the Communist Party in Rica [illegible] as one of the [illegible]. He was a [illegible] Communist [illegible] Moscow's [illegible] the U.S. Nixon was [illegible] by [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] the [illegible] Grand Jury [illegible] Communist [illegible]

[illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist [illegible]

[illegible] Communist [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] State Senate of the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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No admission charge

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Auspices of

New York Sobell Committee
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Alumnus:-

The School of Hard Knocks Proudly anounces its 1958th annual commencement exercises and extends to all its graduates an invitation to attend. The degree of B.S. artist will be awarded to all those who have met our rigid requirements.

You personally are hereby informed that You have so qualified.

Dear Me ?

Speakers for the evening will be

Good Food
Refreshments
Dancing
Entertainments

All on the "bad mix" night of the year

SAT JUNE 21st
from 9 PM. on....
at 54 W. 16 St
Apt. 11A

Sobell Comm.

Summer
Starts

Everyone
goes
To

"The Farewell 'till
September
Party"

s a y g o o d b y e

t o o l d f r i e n d s

=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

m e e t s o r e n e w

f r i e n d s

a l l o n

Saturday, June 21, 9 pm

at 601 West 113 St, NY

Apt. 4H

Contri. $1 Sobell Comm.

670

[redacted]

COUNTERATTACK

EXPOSING NEW FORMS OF FASCISM AND THOSE WHO AID IT

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID IT

Dear Subscriber — 113 — May 25, 1948

NEW PARTY OFFICERS

Since the 4th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. February 1947, the Party has not had a regular set of officers. The recently concluded, third National Committee held a meeting in New York on June 24 and 25, 1948 and "elected" the following officers to the positions indicated:

National Secretary	=	Eugene Dennis
Executive Secretary	=	Robert Thompson
Negro and Southern Affairs Secretary	=	James Jackson
Trade Union Director	=	Sy Limer
Legislative Secretary	=	Annie Lee Jackson
National Field Organizer	=	Benjamin Sidney Davis

A Labor Secretary has yet to be named.

The young William Z. Foster remains as Chairman Emeritus.

The National Executive Committee consists of the following:

Benjamin J. Davis	Mickey Cole
Eugene Dennis	Sy Limer
Benjamin Sidney Davis	George Lewis
James Jackson	[illegible]
A. Krumbein	[illegible]
Claude Lightfoot	Robert Thompson
	[illegible]

It is not apparent that the Party is changing its course again. Of course, recent attacks plus the political and economic situation in the States has promoted it to become more aggressive. It is doubtful [illegible] the other side.

The decision to move the Party office to Chicago has been in force a [illegible] months. Undoubtedly the good citizens of Chicago are now [illegible] the postponement of the convention decision.

VALUABLE SOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 29, 1948 released a set of five books containing valuable source material for students and others interested in Communism. This source material is not easily [illegible] but is invaluable to anyone who wishes to know the ins and outs [illegible]

Free World's Spokesman.

The conflicts and problems of these times can best be explained by quotes from the preface to Volume A, showing from George Meaney, the President of the AFL-CIO.

> "The conflict between communism and freedom is the problem of our time. It overshadows all other problems. This conflict narrows our life, its joys, its tensions, its troubles, and its tasks, and on the outcome of this conflict depends the future of all mankind."

Continuing, the Preface states:-

> "There are many excellent sources of information on the Soviet Union and international communism. Never before have they been assembled in one piece for ready reference. To correct this deficiency, the Committee on Un-American Activities has prepared this report on the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. It is, in our opinion, the most complete array of documentary material of this subject available anywhere today."

The books are entitled: The Communist Conspiracy, subtitle Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. Each book has a separate monthly title as follows:

Section A. Marxist Classics - Communist Outside the U. S.
Section B. The USSR
Section C. The World Congresses of the Communist International
Section D. Communist Activities Around the World
Section E. The Comintern and the CPUSA

Anyone wishing to obtain this valuable and interesting set of documents is urged to write to Chairman Francis E. Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C. They will be sent free of charge. We suggest you write now before the supply is exhausted.

BACKGROUND OF SOBELL PETITION SIGNERS CONTINUED - -

GEORGE DISHUSEN

George Dishusen is not a newcomer to these endeavors.

Mr. Dishusen is listed in the 1949 Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the earliest dupes of that committee's investigations.

He is reported to have been a member of the Henry Pratt's Defense Committee of San Francisco as well as a member of the Schneiderman-Baron Defense Committee. As stated in the California Report, the Schneiderman Committee

> "...was organized by the Communist Party for the purpose of defending William Schneiderman and Sam Darcy,

[illegible] the two prominent Communist leaders
to testify . . ."

Mr. Dashiell has contributed articles to the magazine of the Institute for Democratic Relations and was a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, 1949-50.

In January 1951 his name was used by the Daily Worker as a member of the provisional committee from San Francisco, of the newly formed group, the Committee to Defend Lawyers Rights of Access. The committee proposed 20,000 dollars to California attorneys and law school faculty members objecting to Judge Harold Medina's sentence against five defense attorneys because of their conduct during the trial of the eleven Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in Federal Court, New York City.

George Dashiell appeared as counsel for Dorothy Healey (Dorothy Ross) when she appeared before the House Committee as a witness and refused to testify when asked if she had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

RICHARD W. POWDERMAKER

Richard W. Powdermaker according to the Profile's Home Post Card, dated July 1, 1949, was one of 16 Los Angeles County employees who refused to sign loyalty oaths. He had been employed in the Los Angeles Bureau of Public Assistance.

The 1949 California Senate Investigating Committee on Education reports Mr. Powdermaker to be the Chairman of the Southern Division of the California Committee for Protection of the Democratic Right. This note, passed by the committee, [illegible] that "public employees be sent a loyalty oath that [illegible]

"[illegible] advocates not as a member of any group or
[illegible] overthrow of the government by force . . ."

He came forward as sponsor of a [illegible] Committee for Preserve American Freedoms in Los Angeles. This group was organized in the last attempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to repeal the Smith Act. The chairman of this citizens committee was [illegible] the [illegible] of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. (See COUNTERATTACK Issue No. 2.)

Powdermaker has also been active on the legal committee of the [illegible] Southern Conference on Community Relations and has been a member of the executive board of the American Friends Service Committee [illegible]

He and his wife have been sponsors of Radio Free Dixie, an organ published by the California Committee to Preserve American Freedoms which since 1952 has urged the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and loyalty programs and an end to McCarthyism.[1]

PROF. MALCOLM SHARP

Prof. Malcolm Sharp, law professor at Chicago University has been [illegible] of from activities since the 1950's. On Nov. 18, 1952 he [illegible]

before the House Un-American Activities Committee and said he was not a Communist. He also said that he did not know with absolute certainty the present membership of Communists in our country.

As to the charges that there were Communists in the National [illegible] Guild, he said these charges were a "New York description" [illegible] that he had made a very careful investigation of the matter. He testified that he was not concerned about the health of the West Coast longshoremen.

Prof. Sharp was reported as a faculty advisor for the Communist Club at the University of Chicago and a sponsor of the Soviet to a Conference on Peace [illegible] Culture Relations in America, June 7-8, 1949. This conference was held in the Chicago Sports Palace, by the Congressional Record of Sept. 1, 1949 as:

> "A conference as a result of which was established the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Part of that body called the Soviet system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

Prof. Sharp was a member of the Chicago Committee to Preserve Illinois [illegible] and the Press also known as the Chicago Committee to Preserve [illegible] Freedoms, which is an adjunct of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which is engaged in an all out drive to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He was reported to be one of the trustees of the Lincoln School for the Distinctive Children. He was also one of the lawyers who signed the appeal of the Hollywood Ten.

In 1948 he appeared on an NBC Radio Discussion "Guilty by Association" and said, with respect to Communists in positions of authority:

> "The mere fact that he is a member of the Communist Party, with its stated [illegible] aims, does not [illegible] in the [illegible] degree." [illegible]

Prof. Sharp signed the appeal on behalf of Gus Hall, was a sponsor of the 20th Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, signed the appeal for amnesty for the Smith Act Communist [illegible] and was [illegible] under the Smith Act and other activities.

JUDGE EDWARD F. TOTTEN

The name of Judge Edward F. Totten, San Clemente, Calif., appeared on a December 1952 as a sponsor of the appeal for amnesty for the U.S. Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

The Judge Totten's name appeared as a sponsor of the [illegible] Stay National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 1954.

In January 1947, a "Message to the House of Representatives" opposing the renewal of the Dies Committee, said, as was the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and Subversive. Among the Figures, those organizations, sometimes were listed for purposes of Investigation, was Judge Edwin F. Fowler, member Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn."

In March 1952, Judge Fowler's name appeared on a list in support of the Joint Appeal to the President and Congress on behalf of the National Council of American Scientists and Professions. The appeal urged "our government to initiate negotiations among the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union and China (Red) ... to end the threat of war."

In Feb. 1954, Judge Fowler was reported to have sent a long letter of congratulations to the Daily Worker on its 30th anniversary.

In Dec. 1955, according to the Fourteenth Report of the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education, Judge Fowler was a sponsor of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

R. L. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson was one of the attorneys who defended William Sentner, defendant in the Smith Act trial in St. Louis, Mo. in 1949.

During the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of Communist activities in St. Louis, Mo. in June 1951, Mr. Thompson appeared as attorney for Block in Stimson, Robert Hudson, Hugh Mason, Florence Wendel and Bernard Zweiblen. And five witnesses refused to answer any questions about their Communist affiliations or activities.

REV. CROSS E. ALEXANDER, Lincoln Heights, Ohio.

The Rev. Alexander's name appears frequently in connection with Communist fronts. The Dies Un-American Activities Committee [illegible] his name as a signer to a Joint Letter, Negroes, Big Stick Against Lynching, Jan. 1, 1934. The conference is listed as a Communist Front by the House Committee Report on Subversive Organizations and Publications and the State Department Report of the Conference.

> "It ... be remembered that during the days of the Lynching Nonsense-Mob, Fight, the Communists built a protective organization known as the National Negro Congress Conference. Later, the National Negro Congress became a Democratic Rights, Mass Organization. The National Negro Congress in the Constitutional sense is dead."

Since some opponent of reports that has been endorsed in the Below has or should be called in defense of the rights of the Communist Party. This [illegible] doubtless will find this way the period when the United States has

> "been swept by a nation-wide series of Spy Rings, [illegible] the communists defense industries. This [illegible] Communist Espionage and Communist [illegible]

> The Communist American Peace Mobilization was at the height of its activity in the spring of 1951. And it should be remembered that the line of the Communist Party was at this time determined by the fact of the Stalin-Hitler Pact."

His name appeared on a list of sponsors of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism in May 1945, as well as on a statement in Dec. 1947, on behalf of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, calling for an International Agreement to Ban the Use of Atomic Weapons. The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact is cited in the House Committees Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

The Daily Worker on Dec. 10, 1952 reported that the Rev. Gross C. Alexander, Methodist Church, Redlands, Calif., signed the petition for Amnesty for the eleven CP leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

His name has also been used in support of the activities of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, in support of the drive to repeal the Taft-McCarran Internal Security Act, in support of the [illegible] Peace Referendum on behalf of the American Peace Crusade calling for an end of the Korean War and as a sponsor of the Stockholm Appeal which called for the outlawing of atomic warfare.

REV. DAVID ANDRUS, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N. C.

The name of the Rev. Andrews first appeared in support of Communist front activity in 1947 when he was listed among the "100 Friends of Morton Sobell" who signed a petition to President Eisenhower asking for a new trial for Sobell.

REV. ALBERTO B. BAEZ

The name of the Rev. Baez, of the First Spanish Methodist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. appeared in the Daily Worker on March 17, 1952 as one of 27 who signed a Call for Repeal of the Smith Act.

DR. ROLAND H. BAINTON

Prof. Bainton of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. is not a newcomer to Communist front activity. As long ago as August 1948 his name appeared in support of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War. This Committee is cited in the House Committees Guide.

> "Gerald L.K. Smith signed his pact with Hitler, the Communist-front Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, came forth to oppose the nation-wide program of peace, conciliation and other war-preventing efforts. It initiated the American Peace Mobilization."

The Emergency Peace Mobilization held a meeting in Chicago, Ill. in Sept. 1948 upon the occasion of the launching of the American Peace Mobilization. Prof. Bainton was listed as a sponsor of this affair.

Prof. Bainton has also been identified from time to time with the

Sponsors of the

National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism
The Appeal for Clemency for Earl Browder
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
American Committee to Save Refugees
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act

On June 9, 1952 the Daily Worker reported that he gave the invocation at the testimonial dinner held at the Brooklyn Church Church House in New York in honor of Dr. Walter Usnick, co-executive director of the Joint Refugee Committee.

In Jan. 1953 he was one of 1,500 Protestant Pastors who signed Pres. Truman to save the Rosenbergs.

The Worker of Nov. 2, 1952 and again on Jan. 25, 1953 carried a letter from Dr. Kenyon on the Rosenbergs. The letter follows and needs to be explained, especially in view of the foregoing:

"I was shocked when I read that the death sentence had been imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word which might have some influence in altering the sentence in this instance. Highly apart from general considerations, I feel that the sentence is too severe because it is not commensurate with that meted out to citizens guilty of the same offense.

I can see no other explanation than a wave of guilt-inspiring hysteria following the exposure of several cases in succession. We should by no means allow ourselves to be stampeded into such a course of emotions originated by a succession of exposures."

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

On January 27, 1953 the United States and the Soviet Union signed a year's cultural agreement for cultural and scientific exchanges between the nations. As expected, it is the Communist government that knows how to use this maximum propaganda value out of these exchanges.

The Russians have a number of advantages. They can use their people who are in any numbers while Russians in the U.S. are under the guidance of business firms and private groups which hence [illegible] in their own.

Take for example Van Cliburn, the American pianist who was now in the musical contest in Moscow. Mr. Cliburn may well be the [illegible] winner in the contest but of the value of having an American [illegible] Mr. Cliburn — the only Moscow contest at that address [illegible] appears to be Soviet propaganda machine. Mr. Cliburn could not have [illegible]

Counterattack [redacted] May 9, 1955

permitted to be minor top pianist.

Having won, he was chosen throughout the Soviet Union. Mr. Shaw is a young man who has won minor plaudits in the native auditorium up to this time. Since women then [illegible] only love and praise the Soviet people and government.

Back home, Mr. Shaw on radio and TV told of the wonders of the Soviet Union. He told how musical the Russians were and how they appreciated art. He displayed a piano given him by a boy in Riga, where, like the rest of his offices he visited he was widely acclaimed. He mentioned nothing of the fact that the city is under the domination of the Communists nor nothing about the fact that hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Baltic Republics have been deported to Siberia, only now the people loved music and particularly an American musician.

Now consider the visit to America by a Soviet troupe. The Moiseyev dancers widely acclaimed by American critics, the dance troupe, carefully chosen by Soviet Secret Police, played across the U.S. to sold-out houses.

But when they were permitted to see an example of the American theatre they were taken to a musical, The West Side Story. This is a great show, [illegible] celebrates clean-cut youth battling and murdering on New York City's West Side. Much more representative would be any one of a number of other Broadway productions.

The Moiseyev troupe while here were interviewed by Joseph North, editor of the Communist Party's Worker, who was [illegible] Congress as a leading [illegible] of pro-Soviet events for the Soviets. [illegible] and Morris Dickstein. North refused to deny that he was part of the Red [illegible]. Dickstein was a friendly witness.

In Los Angeles the American-Russian Institute [illegible] of the [illegible] organizations named by the U.S. Attorney General. [illegible] stating that anyone should see the Moiseyev dancers [illegible] be asked to [illegible] the Hollywood Bowl [illegible] the coming visit Moiseyev and his dance company."

The letter was signed by AMI secretary Rosalind Gastel. The question that is not answered is obvious? Why Russian people to play the [illegible] long line of pro-associations with the members of Communist [illegible] Russians, Reviewed earlier, took the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional committee when asked about membership in the Communist Party.

Respectfully Yours,

Counterattack

[illegible] U.S. Germany, [illegible] Soviet [illegible] Russia [illegible] to engineer

[illegible] attack [illegible]

Morton Sobell
NEWSLETTER
July 1958

Write your Senators and Congressmen in support of Morton Sobell's FREEDOM...

Send your summer contribution to help carry out our program of increasing public support

Issued by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 B'way, N.Y.C

FACTS BREAKING THROUGH--IN THE PRESS AND ON THE AIR

The last month has seen a sharp increase in comment on the Rosenberg-Sobell case in the press and over the airwaves. The NEW REPUBLIC, noted liberal-magazine, published a significant editorial on June 30 surveying the Rosenberg case after five years and asserted that the case "can never be finished" because of the manner in which it ended. While the magazine contends there is little doubt that the Rosenbergs were guilty, the editorial hits the "ferocity of the punishment, the brutish objective in the final days before the execution; in short, the atmosphere of the tumbril rolling to the guillotine and the heads being shown to the mob." The magazine ranks the case as one of three that "rest uneasily on the conscience," the other two being the Hiss and Oppenheimer cases...

Estimates are that more than one million people in nine states heard the case of Morton Sobell, and that of the Rosenbergs, discussed over two June radio programs on station WNEW in New York. Professor William Kunstler of New York University devoted one week of his "Counterpoint" program to questioning Roy Cohn as to the prosecution's position. The following week he presented Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago to be interviewed on why he thought an injustice had been done.. Prof. Kunstler reported an excellent audience response, and said the program had been rebroadcast in Cleveland and Buffalo... Rose Sobell Morton's mother, was interviewed on a leading radio program in Washington, D.C. She appeared on the Steve Allison show on station WWDC, which has a wide listening audience... An interview with Helen Sobell was broadcast on the CBS radio affiliate in Detroit... A Cleveland station broadcast an interview with Sobell Committee representative Haven Perkins... In Minneapolis, the Sobell case was discussed on the "Open Mike" program...

The Houston, Texas, POST of July 20 published a large picture of Helen Sobell with an interview in which she told of her fight to prove her husband's innocence... Letters from Mrs. Sobell were published recently in the Washington POST, the PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE of Madison, Wis. the York, Pa. GAZETTE AND DAILY, and FELLOWSHIP MAGAZINE. Fellowship also published a review of Prof. Sharp's book, noting that the book will "bolster the efforts of those who believe that the 30-year sentence for Morton Sobell was excessive, and based on questionable evidence". The Washington STAR published a story about Rose Sobell working in Washington to win Congressional support. Many other papers have carried news items dealing with the Sobell case.

CONCENTRATION IN WASHINGTON--As a result of letters being written to Senators and Congressmen from many parts of the country, there has

-continued-

been increasing success in getting lawmakers in Washington to look into the Sobell case. Rose Sobell, having spent a month in the nation's capitol, had an opportunity to talk with many legislators and their administrative representatives. Wherever there was mail from their constituents, they were much more cordial to her. Mrs. Sobell is going back to Washington in August to continue her efforts...

SEARCH FOR NEW EVIDENCE--Morton Sobell's wife, Helen, and our attorneys are now in Mexico City following up possible leads on new evidence in the case. There is new interest in Morton Sobell in Mexico as a result of a recent kidnapping scandal. SIEMPRE, one of the important magazines in Mexico, carried an article by labor leader Vincente Toledano titled "Now for Morton Sobell". The article shows the relationship between the issues in the Sobell case and the kidnapping of a Cuban rebel leader which aroused the nation. The article calls for a re-establishment of Mexican prestige through a public denouncement of the treatment of Morton Sobell while he was in Mexico...

MORE NOTED AMERICANS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT--The list of persons appealing to Pres. Eisenhower to end Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues to grow. Among those who have recently joined in the appeal for clemency are Harry Barnard, noted columnist for the Chicago DAILY NEWS; Rev. M.E. Nelson, Methodist minister of Cleveland; Rev. Luther H. Mills and Rev. Lesly Buie of Washington, D.C.; Rabbi Elias Charry of Philadelphia; Geo. Boas, Professor emeritus of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Horace Kallen, one of the nation's outstanding educators and now associated with the New School for Social Research in New York; and Dr. Eduard Heiman, also of the New School for Social Research.

NEW READERS OF TRIAL RECORD--Ads for the new edition of the complete transcript of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial (boxed set of 8 volumes, $6) are appearing in law journals and other publications. A group of practicing attorneys have contributed so that the trial record, together with Prof. Sharp's book, WAS JUSTICE DONE? and other basic material on the case could be sent to the major law reviews in the country with a request that they publish studies on the case.

* *

MORTON SOBELL WRITES from Atlanta in a letter to his mother after a visit with his son Mark, and his wife Helen:

"Yes, Mark had a dozen jokes to tell me, and I can't recall them, except one or two. Gosh, it would be good if I could spend the whole day with him, instead of two hours between him and Helen. But this is better than the phone we had at Alcatraz... The other day I thought of what it was like 20 years ago, when I was graduated. I recall walking along after the ceremonies with you and papa. Tempus fugit, they say. Eight of the last 20 years I've spent in prison. It's difficult for me to believe it... I'm pinning a great deal of hope on what will be accomplished this summer. I'm hoping it will give us a good foundation to initiate another action in the courts. I hope all goes well with you this summer, ma, and I look forward to seeing you. All my love. Morty."

* *

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

July, 1958

Dear Friend:

Whatever you may be doing this summer, we know your thoughts reach out to Morton Sobell, who is entering his 9th year of imprisonment.

His mother, Rose Sobell, has been spending these hot days going from office to office in Washington to enlist support of Senators and Congressmen. His wife, Helen, and our attorneys are hard at work on a search for new legal evidence. Sobell Committees across the country are pressing their activities to increase public support.

We count on you to contribute toward our summer program --because justice cannot afford summer doldrums. We ask that you do the following:

1. Write to your Senators and Congressman asking them to seek Morton Sobell's freedom. Our response when we visit them in Washington will be greatly enhanced by their having heard from you.

2. Mail your summer financial contribution today to guarantee that we can carry out the work that must be done.

We extend to you our deepest appreciation and best wishes on behalf of the Sobell family and people throughout the country working to win justice in this case.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs, for the Committee

SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 Broadway, New York City

I am mailing you my summer contribution toward work on the Sobell case. Enclosed find $_____. I am also writing to my ( )Senators and ( )Congressman.

Name.....

Address.....City.....

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 9552, Sec. 34.9, P. L. & R., New York, N. Y.

MRS. MORTON SOBELL
Room D
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

264

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKY

SERIALS IB 927 THRU IB 974

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
927	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
928	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
929	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
930	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
931	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
932	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
933	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
934	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
935	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
936	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
937	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
938	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
939	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
940	DOCUMENTS	✓		
941	DOCUMENTS	✓		
942	STATEMENT	✓		
943	REPRINT	✓		
944	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
945	DOCUMENTS	✓		
946	EXEMPT		✓ b1	
947	EXEMPT		✓ b1	
948	THROW AWAY	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
949	CIRCULAR	✓		
950	LETTER	✓		
951	ENVELOPE	✓		
952	PAYMENT BOOKLET	✓		
953	LETTER	✓		
954	BULLETIN	✓		
955	THROW AWAY	✓		
956	STATEMENT	✓		
957	REPRINT	✓		
958	PHAMPLET	✓		
959	PUBLICATION "TODAY'S VERDICT"			✓ TOO LARGE
960	THROW AWAY	✓		
961	FLYER	✓		
962	FLYER	✓		
963	PIMPHLET	✓		
964	BOOKLET	✓		
965	PAMPHLET	✓		
966	REPRINT	✓		
967	FLYER	✓		
968	STATEMENT	✓		
969	FLYER	✓		
970	PAMPHLET	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
971	PUBLICATION "TODAY'S VERDICT"			✓ TOO LARGE
972	PAMPHLET	✓		
973	PUBLICATION "TODAY'S VERDICT"			✓ TOO LARGE
974	LETTER	✓		

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

9/19/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS - C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

9271 9/19/58. Counterattack, vol 12, #30, August 22, 1958. Rec'd 9/2/58.

928. " Counterattack, vol 12, #31, September 5, 1958. Rec'd 9/8/58.

NOTE: [redacted]

b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B165

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-337935

NY Field Division

9/29/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

929. 9/29/58. Counterattack, vol. 12 #32, dated 9/19/58. Rec'd 9/24/58 by SA James J. Guider. ag

930. 10/17/58. Photostat: Counterattack Vol 12 No. 33 October 3, 1958. Rec'd 10/6/58 by SA JAMES J. GUIDER. al

931. [redacted] b7D

932. 11/7/58. Photostat of "Counterattack" Vol 12 #34 October 17,1958. Rec'd 11/4/58 by SA JAMES J. GUIDER. al

933 [redacted] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B166

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

11/21/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

934. [redacted]

935. [redacted]

b7d

[redacted]

Field File #: 100-107111-1B167

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387655

NY Field Division

2/24/59 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

936. [redacted]
937.
938.
NOTE:

939. [redacted]

b7d

[redacted]

Field File #: 100-107111-1B168

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

3/26/59 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

940. 3/26/59. 32 photos of documents found in the possession of Aaron Katz, in Washington, D.C.

941. " 31 photos of documents found in the possession of Aaron Katz in Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

942. 3/31/59. "Text of Statement on the MORTON SOBELL Case, by CARLETON BEALS".

943. " Reprint of "The Washington Post" article Letters to the Editor, Monday, 1/12/59, page A10 written by Mrs. MORTON SOBELL.

944. [redacted]

945. 4/27/59. Cryptanalysis report of Laboratory re Item #32 of captioned serial. Rec'd 4/1/59 by SA F. SHERIDAN. See serial [redacted]

b7d

Field File #: 100-107111 - 1B169.

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-367335

NY Field Division

5/8/59 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

946. [redacted]

947. [redacted]

b7D

948. 5/11/59. Pamphlet entitled "May Day Is Freedom Day", Make Youq Day Complete Act for Morton Sobell, put out by the New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 5/4/59 by SA R. O. Johnson. cag

9. 6/26/59. Circular dtd 4/59 captioned, "What Is New In The Morton Sobell Case."

0. " Ltr. dtd 4/59 on stationery of COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, NY 10, NY, beginning "Dear Friend" and signed "TED JACOBS."

1. " Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. MORTON SOBELL, Room D, 940 Broadway NY 10, NY.

2. " One payment booklet captioned, "For Justice and Freedom, $1 Month Club For Morton Sobell."

[redacted]

Field File #: 100-107111-1B170

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Proper[illegible] Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 6/26/59

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
100-387835	NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PURPOSES

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

53. 6/26/59. Letter dated 5/22/59 signed Ben Ratner, settingforth new speakers for NY meeting June19, 1959 - Webster Hall NYC.
54. " Bulletin, June 1959.

[redacted]

55. 6/26/59. Throwaway entitled, "Morton Sobell, Symbol of the Christian's Concern for Justice."
56. " Text of statement on Sobell case by Carleton Beals.
57. " Text of Plea for Morton Sobell that appeared in "NY Times" on 2/22/59.
58. " Pamphlet entitled "Christianity & Crisis" containing articles on Sobell Case.
59. " Publication entitled, "Today's Verdict" issued by Sobell Committee.
60. " Announcement of Memorial Services for Ethel & Julius Rosenberg on 6/21/59.

[redacted]

61. 7/2/59. Flyer reprinted from the Intercollegian, April 1959, Entitled "The Case of Morton Sobell, reprinted as a public service by The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, NYC. Rec'd 6/26/59 by SA CHARLES M. HALL.
62. 7/2/59. Flyer containing independent plea for Morton Sobell which was reprted in the "New York Times" on 2/22/59, reproduced as a public service by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 6/26/59 by SA C.M. HALL.
63. 7/2/59. Pamphlet advertising Picnic at Camp Midvale June 28.
64. " Booklet entitled "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case".
65. " Pamphlet entitled "Let's Fight! Struggle Alone Will Free Morton Sobell!!".

[redacted]

66. 7/2/59. Reprint from NY TIMES, 2/22/59.
67. " Reprint from INTERCOLLEGIAN, April 1959.
68. " Text of statement by CARLETON BEALS.

[redacted]

b7d

Field File # 100-107111-17171

[illegible]

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 7/6/59

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
100-387835	NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
See below	See individual 1B's
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	**Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same**
Vault	Evidence & information - Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same - See below

[redacted]

969. Mimeographed page issued by NY Provisional Organization Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist CP (2 copies).
970. Pamphlet "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Irwin Edelman.

[redacted]

971. 7/15/59. 7/59 issue "Today's Verdict", newspaper, 4 pages. Rec'd 6/15/59 by SA J. H. Doyle. See serial [redacted]
972. 7/15/59. Pamphlet by IRWIN EDELMAN entitled, "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.
973. " "Today's Verdict", dtd. 7/59 published by Sobell Committee.

[redacted]

974. 6/4/59. Letter dated 7/1/59 signed Charles J. Hendley in behalf of aid for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 7/22/59 by SA James P. HALLERON. al

b7d

[redacted]

Field File # 100-107111 - 1B172

Please prepare Index Cards on the following names:

"Comandiera Track" Vol 12 #30 dated August 22, 58

Rev. William BAIRD page 134
Dr. Harold J. BASS of Tacoma, Washington page 134
Rev Reginald H. BASS of Brooklyn N.Y.C. page 135
Rev. Melvin J. BATTLE of Milwaukee, Wisconsin page 135
Rev D. J. Raymond COPE of Berkeley Calif. page 136

RJ file 100 - 007111
CSJMS

OK
[illegible]

927

COUNTERATTACK

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAU

Vol. 12, No. 30
August 22, 1958

Post Subscriber

- 129 -

AN OLD TACTIC WITH A NEW PITCH

An old trick has been revived for the purpose of spreading Communist propaganda. Years ago the Party through its international connections sent advertising material through the mail from foreign cities to persons in the United States. Most people in this country do not often receive mail from other countries. The U.S. recipient of such mail with a foreign stamp is more inclined to open and read the contents than if the mail had a U.S. stamp. The psychology of this tactic is obvious.

Now the Seven Seas Publishers, with an imposing address in Berlin, this country, advertising material about books that are being offered for sale. An investigation revealed the address to be located in that section of Berlin which is behind the Iron Curtain and can be referred to as the slave section of Berlin.

Several of the authors of the books advertised for distribution by the Seven Seas Publishers are interesting. Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen and Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte are some the real ones. The Volunteers by Steve Nelson is the invalid, the old drivel.

THE VOLUNTEERS BY STEVE NELSON

Nelson, pour out recently is the Pennsylvania Communist agent and leader, whose conviction under the Sedition Laws of that state was overruled by the United States Supreme Court a few months ago. The reason the court gave was that the Federal Government's Smith Act superseded the State Sedition Laws.

To prove the link between the Seven Seas Publishers advertising Communist propaganda, the Worker of August 10, 1958 advertised the sale of books to build your library at your expense." Of the 20 books advertised, one of them was this same book by Nelson.

AMERICAN CENTURY BY MAXIM LIEBER

Lieber testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on June 6, 1950. He stated he was born in Warsaw, Poland, October 15, 1897, was naturalized a citizen of the United States and attended schools in New York City. When asked if he had been a member of the Party or agent for Moscow, he refused to testify.

Lieber has been an officer of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and has been associated with the Syndicate. Other officers of the Committee have been associated with the Syndicate are Corliss Lamont, Louis Sherman and Anita Chambers.

Lieber's own conclusions are:

[illegible]

- Ever known Alexander Stevens, alias J. Peters?
- Ever known Alger Hiss or his wife Priscilla Hiss?
- Ever had Alger and Prischilla Hiss visit his farm in Pennsylvania?
- Ever known Alger Hiss to be a member of the Communist Party?
- Ever supported the movement to seat Simon W. Gerson, a member of the Communist Party, to succeed Peter V. Cacchione as Councilman, after Cacchione's death?
- Ever been a sponsor or in any way backed or supported the Communist Party's May Day Parade?
- Ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Liebers referred to in Shanghai Conspiracy, E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

by Major General Charles A. Willoughby, Chief of Intelligence from 1941 to 1951 to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The reference is clear enough and needs no paraphrasing.

In sworn testimony in December 1948, (Whittaker Chambers alleged that J. Peters, Commissar of the Washington Communist underground, introduced him in 1934 to Maxim Lieber, literary agent in New York. Lieber, as subsequently shifted to the underground and attached to Chambers. Originally, Lieber was to open a front in London in which Chambers could work as a Soviet agent in England, but with the abandoning of that project, Chambers shifted Lieber's activities to Japanese espionage. His mission was to act as representative for John Sherman, who was sent to Tokyo in 1936. Lieber and Sherman set up an American Feature Syndicate, with a New York bank account and an ostensible business of selling material to U.S. Feature Syndicate and newspapers.

BOOKS BY STEFAN HEYM

Two other books on the history, The Cannibals and Lothar Storts and The Crusaders, both written by Stefan Heym.

Heym was born in Chemnitz, now in the East Zone of Germany and emigrated to the United States from Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1935. He attended the University of Chicago and was granted a graduate scholarship receiving the degree in 1936. He accepted the editorship of a small German anti-Nazi weekly (1) Deutsches Volksecho in New York the next year.

In 1942 he published the book, Hostages. In 1943 he enlisted in the Army and became a lieutenant in psychological warfare. The Crusaders was published in 1948.

In 1949 he was one of 382 "celebrities" who signed a brief on behalf of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, Communist screen writers who refused to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They were Communists and were subsequently convicted and jailed for contempt. Lawson and Trumbo were two of the group known as the Hollywood Ten.

The same year he was a supporter of the notorious Communist-run Waldorf

Peace Conference

During the course of the Senate Hearings in May 1953 the chairman of which was the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Heym was identified as a Communist by the German journalist, Julius Epstein. It was also brought out that Heym had been a writer for Neue Zeitung, the U.S. Information Service newspaper in Berlin, which was owned and run by the U.S. Government and cost the U.S. taxpayers over 3 million dollars.

Heym according to the testimony had been a member of the Communist Party, South group in Germany and the Committee learned that the above mentioned Volksecho was a Communist newspaper.

Shortly before May 1953 Heym gave up his U.S. citizenship and returned to East Germany with his family where the East German government restored his German citizenship. He is sent to President Eisenhower, the Bronze Star, which he illegally won at the Battle of the Bulge, with his commission, and handed this statement:

"The racist and fascistic policy of the present American government makes it impossible for an honest man to be an author in America and publish his works there."

In June 1953 Heym's books along with the works of 16 other authors were removed from the United States libraries abroad by the U.S. State Department.

THE GREAT MIDLAND BY ALEXANDER SAXTON

Another author is Alexander Saxton whose book The Great Midland is advertised in the same catalog. Saxton was a supporter of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship and Professions in 1954.

In a Senate hearing during the House committee hearings regarding Communist infiltration of the radiation laboratory and Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Alexander Plaisted Saxton testified. Saxton was born on July 16, 1919 in Great Barrington, Mass. went to Friends Seminary in New York City, Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University and transferred to the University of Chicago, graduating in 1940. In addition to the above book he also wrote Grand Crossing.

Saxton said he was in the Military Service Training School and was in the Reserve during the war but he declined to answer any other questions on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment, stating that he was advised by the Committee on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment that his answer to other questions may tend to incriminate him.

LARS LAWRENCE

Another book in the catalog by Lars Lawrence is advertised in the catalog as The Seven Sons. My book indicates that was "Raised by American Writers." The Works of Lars Lawrence appear not to be listed by the title.

Reader's Guide appears not to be listed by the title.

Still of the certain navel and what he for with

the publication of "Morning, Noon and Night" by
Lars Lawrence, II

Salt of the Earth, the movie made by the Communist led union
The Mill and Smelter Workers, The Worker review concluded:

"This book, moreover, is an effective challenge to the
critics who think that progressive U.S. fiction is
in the doldrums."

Two months later in Daily Worker, on March 3rd, devoted most of two columns to story of Angola, Willie Boy, Dalton Trumbo and praised the Lawrence book during "recent speech" further "American critics who plugged Lawrence's book were Isobel Lorney and Albert Maltz of the Hollywood Ten fame." Both devoted space in the New World Review (formerly Soviet Russia Today, pro-Soviet propaganda publication) to "Morning, Noon and Night" and "Jacobi - Dust to Dust" now also being published by the Iron Curtain book. Albert Maltz says in Maltz:

"One of the unusual aspects of these first two volumes is the author's open, ably told handling of class struggle as such and of the role of the Communist Party."

IRON CITY BY LLOYD L. BROWN

Fourth book was another book listed in the advertisement for the reading
circle of 1950 - the book

Some facts not disclosed until talk about Brown are: what as long ago as 1947 he was listed as one of the managing editors of New Masses, the successor to Masses and Mainstream, both Communist periodicals.

In May 1948 he was one of the sponsors of a mass demonstration of "Friends of the Mainstream" against the Taft-Hartley Bill, called by Masses & Mainstream.

He was a regular contributor to the West Coast Communist daily, in March 1951, "Pacific Tribune" with "Not Guilty" or "Homes" Authors, by Milton Howard.

Story of the announcement that Masses and Mainstream
would be merged and political journal, "is going into
business of publishing, publishing mass novels."
The publication of the first novel, "Iron City"
Lloyd Brown

In June 1953 Brown was one of many who sent greetings to the Communist
Party Convention held in Santiago, Chile. The same year
Brown's book from Iron City was one of the Annual sale of the Workers Book
Shop, located by the same Bulgarian as the National headquarters of the Party.

In 1955 during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings into
the Smith Act and the Nelson case, Brown's name was mentioned as having
appeared on a pamphlet called "Subversion on Trial - Symposium" sub-
titled "The case of Alexander Trachtenberg" - Trachtenberg, former of National Comm.

tesman, was one of the six secondary CP leaders whose conviction under the Smith Act was reversed less than three weeks ago by the United States Court of Appeals. He along with the other five, had been found guilty of conspiring to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

Brown's book, Iron City, is also plugged in the previously mentioned Sunday Worker of August 10, 1958.

PHIL FONER

Even the classics are not exempt from propaganda uses. One volume issued by Seven Seas is simply called Walt Whitman. It is edited by Abe Cahen who is listed as stating:

"In reading Whitman, one comes to know not only poetry but a love for and belief in man and in the comradeship of all the peoples of the earth."

Comradeship? Iron Curtain style, of course!

Scheduled for publication this month by Seven Seas is another volume which manages to bring together classics and another comrade. The book, London: American Rebel, contains stories by London and is edited by the well-known Communist Philip S. Foner. Foner was mentioned in COUNTERATTACK on March 13, 1956 and again on January 18, 1957. There his lengthy Red record was listed. Suffice it to say, there is no Iron Curtain up as an author for the Iron Curtain. It is not to Foner's credit about all that.

Philip Foner was expelled from the College of the City of New York as a Communist and taught at the Party's Jefferson School and at the California Labor School. He is the author of several books published by the Party's International Publishers and he is the owner of the publishing firm Citadel Press. This firm has mainly issued non-political books, but some comrades have nonetheless shown up in its catalog. Foner is the man who took the Fifth Amendment in 1957 before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when asked about Communist connections, whether he has ever distributed pornographic books.

Of particular interest is the notice in the Book Section of the New York Herald Tribune on August 18, 1958 in the column "Books Out Today." One of the Books listed is "The Jews in The United States, Subtitle: A Pictorial History 1654 to the Present," published by the above mentioned Citadel Press. The author is Irving Schappes.

Schappes was the American author in City College of New York who was fired in 1941 for membership in the Communist Party and who subsequently, as indicated on four counts of perjury during the course of his testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings.

The classics issued by Seven Seas are for the most part kept in print by American book publishers, and they are used in our schools and colleges. What better way to sell the names of American students than through possible orders by them for classics? The fancy catalogs of actual propaganda books can be suggested to fancy catalogs of actual propaganda.

can be sent to the list of students who may have ordered classics from Seven Seas, for there can be no doubt that there is no dividing line between this publishing firm and the Communist government of East Germany, just as there is no dividing line between East Germany and Soviet Russia.

There are other books and authors mentioned in this ad. It is quite obvious from the above run-down that the comrades are alert in using the latest Madison Avenue advertising techniques. This is co-existence right up to date. Don't fall for it if your name gets on their list. Notify your friends to beware of the Seven Seas. Be particularly careful lest any students order books from Iron Curtain firms.

SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS:

REV. WILLIAM BAIRD

The Rev. Baird's name is mentioned in the House Un-American Activities Committee report in 1957 entitled "Operation Abolition", wherein the Committee exposed the identities of the individuals and organizations behind the campaign instituted by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) against the House Un-American Activities Committee, the F.B.I. and the Government's Security Program. He is identified as one of the prominent individuals active in the ECLC campaign and has also been active on behalf of the following:

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact
Civil Rights Congress
American Youth for Democracy
World Peace Council
Jefferson School of Social Science
American Peace Crusade
Protestant Magazine

Everyone of these organizations has been cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

DR. HAROLD J. BASS

Dr. Bass was described in 1952 as a Tacoma, Washington minister who was supporting the Emergency Peace Assembly. The Assembly was a part of the Emergency Peace Mobilization which came into existence after the notorious Hitler-Stalin Pact for the purpose of opposing the national defense program. The Emergency Peace Mobilization is mentioned in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications as a successor to the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

His name is also connected with the American Peace Crusade and the Daily Worker of Nov. 9, 1952 printed a letter he reportedly wrote to the Tacoma News-Tribune urging a policy of peace through patience, in which he remarked that the world's masses referred to America as "the land of power and ruthlessness" instead of "the land of hope".

In December of the same year, according to a press release of the well-

known Dr. Willard Uphaus, he was one of fifty-eight members of the Sponsoring Committee to welcome delegates to the People's Congress for Peace held in Vienna, Austria that year.

REV. REGINALD H. BASS

The Rev. Bass of the Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. was reported in Sept. 1940 to have been a candidate for the office of Borough President of Brooklyn on the American Labor Party ticket. In November of the same year he was a candidate for the Executive Board of the American Peace Mobilization, which is cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations as "subversive and Communist." It was also cited by Attorney General Tom Cla[illegible] as long ago as December 4, 1947, in his letter to the Loyalty Review Board.

Rev. Bass has long been active on behalf of the New York Peace Institute as a speaker and as the minister giving the invocation at various rallies he by this group and other peace organizations at which other functions he appeared as a representative of the Peace Institute.

He has been active as a speaker at meetings held under the auspices of the North Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee since March 1952 and as recently as February 1958. At the 1958 meeting where he was a scheduled speaker, the theme was "No Pact Alliance with France" — the old Communist theme song ever since the Communists were defeated by Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil [illegible]

In February 1952 the Rev. Bass was part of the delegation of the International Workers Order (IWO) which protested to New York State political lead[illegible] about members of the IWO losing their life insurance when the IWO was dissolv[illegible] as the result of the action of the State Superintendent of Insurance. It was ascertained that the IWO was not a fraternal insurance society as claimed, but a Communist front with ulterior purposes.

In June 1952 the Rev. Bass was a speaker at a Rally for Peace and Ceas[illegible] Fire in Korea. He spoke with Paul Robeson and the Rev. Jack McMichael, Executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, which is cited in the House Committee Guide.

In 1951 he was a member of the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee, described in the Book "Apostles of Discord" (The Beacon Press, Boston, Mass.) by Ralph Lord Roy as being a member of the advisory board of The Pro-Asian. Mr. Roy points out that the Rev. Bass was a member of the board in 1951, a group of ministers had resigned when they learned they had unwittingly been tools of the Kremlin policy.

In addition to [illegible] the Robeson Committee [illegible] on behalf of the Rosenberg Committee in April 1952.

REV. MELVIN J. BATTLE

The Rev. Battle of Milwaukee, Wisconsin was referred to in a House Committee report on Communist Front Organizations in 1944 as having been a sponsor of the Wisconsin Citizens Conference on Social Legislation. The report pointed out that

In 1940 the Communist Party set up many front

II. A Counterattack

organizations on social legislation. The Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation was one of them"

Numerous non-Communists lent their names to the efforts of the Wisconsin State Conference, #

REV. HOWARD C. BUSHING
REV. FRED CAPPUCCINO
REV. W. STERLING CARY

The names of Rev. Bushing of San Francisco, the Rev. Cappuccino of Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill. and the Rev. Cary of The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y. appear for the first time in connection with the Communist front activity, with this petition for Morton Sobell.

REV. D. J. RAYMOND COPE

In 1948 the name of the Rev. Cope of the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley Calif. appeared in the pamphlet How To End The Cold War, in support of Peace through conferences, published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Since then he has been connected with:

The Committee for Free Political Advocacy
The Appeal for Amnesty or Smith Act Victims
The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act
The Appeal for Amnesty for the eleven convicted Communist leaders
The Stockholm Appeal

The Stockholm Appeal, also known as the Stockholm Peace Appeal and the World Peace Appeal, is cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations as follows:

"The launching of the world-wide drive for signatures to a so-called World Peace Appeal, is the most extensive piece of psychological warfare ever conducted by any organization on a world scale. The World Peace Appeal was launched 3 months before the outbreak of Communist armed aggression against South Korea. Obviously the Appeal was intended as a smoke screen for such aggression.

Faithfully yours,

Counterattack

[illegible] Communist Party [illegible] more [illegible] counts
[illegible] of [illegible] failure with [illegible]

[illegible] COUNTERATTACK [illegible]

Please prepare Index cards on the following names:

'Convention Week' Vol 12 #31 dated 9/5/58

REV HENRY HITT CRANE of Detroit Michigan page 138
DR EDWIN T. DAHLBERG of St Louis Missouri page 139
REV JOHN E EVANS of Columbus Ohio page 140
REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN of Los Angeles Calif. page 140

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COUNTERATTACK

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUS

Vol. 12, No. 31
September 5, 1958

Dear Subscriber: - 133 -

ON THE 85TH CONGRESS

On the record, the 85th Congress was like the 84th in effectiveness. It accomplished some good and unfortunately some bad. Now the 85th has adjourned. Its legislators have returned to their home territory to take credit for the actions their constituents approve and to blame the opposition for the actions they did not approve. Most voters won't care one way or the other unless they are personally affected. So long as they have a good income and live comfortably, American voters are very indifferent to their rights and the way their government is managed. Everyone of us has been affected!

Of all the Congresses, none took more of a beating from the judicial branch of government, than did the 85th. Congress represents the voters. Consequently we are the ones who really took the beating and apparently Congress took it without a murmur.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn, both of Texas, have been given credit for maneuvering bills the last weeks Congress was in session. Naturally, there was politics involved and many good bills were lost in the shuffle or were pigeon-holed for other political measures.

But the record still stands as it was made.

The Supreme Court has served the cause of world Communism to an extent that would have seemed unthinkable a few years ago. On occasion, in the past, the highest court has found for the Communist side (the William Schneiderman case handled for the Communist leader by the late Wendell Wilkie) but never since 1917, during the years of Soviet expansion, have there been so many decisions — one after another — against the American people, as during the life of the 85th Congress. The national government was restricted in the decision ordering passports for comrades; the Jencks rule opened the FBI files; the state governments were hamstrung through the narrowing interpretation of the Nelson decision and Congress itself was placed under severe restrictions through the Watkins decision.

In the past, when such decisions were made it was standard practice for Congress to pass legislation avoiding the Courts limitations. An example is the bill throwing out the Court's portal-to-portal pay ruling. Another is the law abrogating the Court's finding on off-shore oil ownership.

This time the Congress was offered legislation to win back for America [illegible] itself against the world threat of Communism, a [illegible] lobbyists to protect the Court's rulings.

Last campaign [illegible]

The Supreme Court destroyed the Smith Act which Congress previously had passed for the purpose of realistically protecting our nation against the most modern form of barbarianism known to man. The actions of the Warren Supreme Court in these matters was such that the Conference of (State) Chief Justices voted 36 to 8 for a resolution and report condemning the Warren Court for lacking judicial self-restraint and taking upon itself to make laws and public policy.

Had these matters not been mentioned before, the action of the State Chief Justices alone would be sufficient to raise our eyebrows. It is unprecedented to have such criticism levelled at the highest court in the land by such a worthy source. The Chief Justices must be concerned about the future.

The sad part is that this action is not the cure. The cure remains with the Legislative branch which won't do anything unless the voters make their interest felt in these matters. If the legislators feel they will lose voting support unless they do something, they will act. If they feel that all is well and the voters are satisfied, they will do nothing and we will have no right to complain.

That is our system. If you think these decisions were bad for the country, it is up to you to tell your Senator and Congressman how you feel and if he does nothing, he can expect no future support from you. If that's how you feel, do it now or don't complain later if Moscow gives the 85th Congress its Order of Lenin for the aid and comfort it received during this session.

TOO LITTLE—TOO LATE

It is interesting to note that as time was running short, there was some activity about these bills. Many letters written by COUNTERATTACK subscribers and friends to their representatives moved them to some action at least. That is encouraging and shows that it is the right answer and that it can be done.

It was not enough though. Instead of hundreds we need thousands to do the same kind of letter writing. Only then will we have a government by and for the people.

It's not too late to do it now. Better late than never.

SOME SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

Senator John Marshall Butler (R Md.) in March introduced proposed changes in the Smith Act to make clear the intent of Congress to halt violent advocates of Communism. His bill stated:

"(a) The Congress finds that the distinction made by the Supreme Court of the United States in Yates against United States, Schneiderman against United States and so forth, between advocacy of the forcible overthrow of the Government as an incitement to action and advocacy of such overthrow as mere abstract doctrine is, as Mr. Justice Harlan characterized it, subtle and difficult to grasp; that the construction put upon section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code by the Supreme Court is one never intended

by the Congress; that such construction is impractical of application, and infuses into this criminal statute a degree of uncertainty and unclarity which is highly undesirable; and that legislative action to clarify and make certain the intent of this criminal statute is therefore required.

"(b) The first paragraph of section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended so as to read:

'Without regard to the immediate probable effect of such action, whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory District or possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or'

"(c) Section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the first paragraph thereof, the following new paragraph:

'Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, in any way or by any means advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any such government by force or violence; or'

"(d) Section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

'As used in this section, the term 'organize', with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, includes encouraging recruitment or the recruiting of new or additional members, and the forming, regrouping, or expansion of new or existing units, clubs, classes, or sections of such society, group, or assembly of persons.'"

On August 11th, the House of Representatives passed a bill to put into effect the same changes proposed in Sen. Butler's bill. It sent the bill to the Senate which had reportedly planned to avoid the Smith Act strengthening legislation during this session. The bill failed to pass.

The need for this legislation in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling was obvious. A flood of letters to the Senate would have resulted in passage before Congress adjourned. That is one way the communists make their numbers felt. Until we do the same, our government will continue to be run by a minority.

Begin now for the convening of the 86th Congress. Let your representatives in Washington know how you feel about this much needed legislation. It is not too early to start. You [illegible] will have more time to listen to you now than they will later.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

On Aug. 4th, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the convictions in New York City of six top Communist Party leaders and dismissed the indictments against them, thus freeing them. The court was following the line laid down for it by the United States Supreme Court in the Yates case decision which held that mere advocacy or teaching of the necessity or desirability of overthrowing the United States Government wasn't enough to convict. The Supreme Court said then that those to whom the advocacy is addressed must be urged to do something, now or in the future, rather than merely to believe in something.

The Appeals Court said that the six Communists hadn't been proven to have advocated doing "something" by way of overthrowing the government. It made clear that its decision was controlled by the Supreme Court's Yates case decision.

These are the Communists released by the Court's decision:

Alexander Trachtenberg, head of all party literature and publications activities; head of International Publishers; chief commissar of all Party fronts.
James E. Jackson, Negro and Southern Affairs Director.
William Norman, former secretary of the Party in New York State.
George Blake Charney, former chairman of the Party in New York State.
Fred M. Fine, Former member of the Executive Committee.
Sidney Stein, Former member of the Executive Committee.

WHO IS TRACHTENBERG?

Alexander Trachtenberg, for many years a top member of the Communist Party, as head of its literature department and member of the all-powerful Control Commission which has disciplinary powers over members, was one of those freed by the decision of the Court of Appeals. In addition to his duties within the Party, Mr. Trachtenberg has also been head of International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

International Publishers was started at the instruction of the Communist International in 1924. Through the years it has masqueraded as a legitimate book publishing firm, though it was the principal distributor of the so-called "classics" of Communism in the United States. The writings of Lenin, Stalin and such other Communist big shots as were currently in good standing were sold by International Publishers.

Passing as a private business, Trachtenberg's firm has been able to sell Party line books to libraries throughout the U.S. But in the 1930's when the Party was under instructions from Moscow to sell and read Stalin's History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was International which got out the scores of thousands of copies needed by the Party. Now, despite the decline of the Party, Trachtenberg still keeps publishing books of use to the Party. Recently, International has published books by two men identified as members of the Soviet espionage apparatus in the United States, Victor Perlo and Joseph North. It has also issued a biography of Charles E. Ruthenberg, head of the CP in the 1920's.

Latest publication of International is a reprint of the autobiography of

William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) who jumped bail and fled to Soviet Russia after being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment during World War I for conspiracy to obstruct that war. There he wrote this book.

First printed by Trachtenberg in 1929, the book has the same deletions made in Moscow by Benjamin Gitlow, then a top party official, but for the last 20 years a solid anti-Communist and patriotic American. Gitlow wrote of the Haywood book in his own book, I Confess.

I approved the book in my report, but suggested that one item be stricken from it. This concerned the activities of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn during the strike in Northern Minnesota on the Mesaba Iron Range. Haywood was embittered against Flynn, one of the most popular organizers of the IWW, because she had, in his opinion, obtained immunity from prosecution for an intimate friend at the expense of a group of rank and file miners who were sent to prison for long terms. Not only was that reference to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn eliminated, but much more was changed when the book was turned over to International Publishers. In instructions to complete editing and print. Not only were references to Haywood to the IWW eliminated and changed, but paragraphs were added to make it appear that Haywood was a full-fledged Communist, which indeed he never was. Alexander Trachtenberg, of International Publishers, was entrusted with the job of editing in the United States.

Gitlow said of that the Flynn woman was moving towards the CP. He was soon joined by Ella Reeve Bloor and Anita Whitney, spokesman, ever since.

Gitlow's book, issued in 1939, is a valuable inside story of the early days of the American CP. There, it openly admitted the Soviet control it has been denying for over 20 years.

I Confess has been out of print for years and is hard to find. The second book listed, which was not reprinted, Red Conspiracy, by Orr, Nizer and Finder, which purport to be the exact, unchanged letters suggesting the overthrow of the government.

SPIES AND PASSPORTS

Alleged spies, over from Moscow on false Canadian and American passports, have been coming into the United States, right under our noses, a couple of dozen of them, who, despite their citizenship, have for years been drawing on the harm of the American and Soviet Union, respectively, Vitaly K. Stern and Ruth Fischer, Wood, were arrested by the Associated Press as they flew from their thriving home in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Mexico.

Both Stern and his wife are currently under indictment in Mexico on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. Through both are related, they are wanted for questioning before a New York federal grand jury. They entered Mexico, the North American continent, and entered under the cover of false passports.

Iron Curtain. (See COUNTERATTACK May 5, 1957 p. 67-68 for a list of Communist fronts with which they had been affiliated)

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (ISS) in a recent staff study called "Communist Passport Frauds" lists the following details about these two alledged Red spies:

Alfred Kaufman Stern has been the recipient of a number of passports in the course of the past 28 years. No. 259613 issued June 3, 1930, for sightseeing in England and France; amended August 11, 1931; renewed May 17, 1932; No. 1462 issued June 27, 1934, for travel to the British Isles; renewed March 8, 1937; No. 552565 issued May 16, 1938, for travel to England France, Sweden, Denmark etc.; renewed December 4, 1940, for a pleasure trip to Virgin Islands, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay; No. 760545 issued December 10, 1942, for business in Cuba.

Martha Dodd Stern, also known as Martha Beeles Dodd, daughter of George Bassett Roberts and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, is the daughter of former U.S. Ambassador William E. Dodd with whom she traveled until 1937. As Martha Dodd Stern she was issued passport No. 562271 on June 28, 1938, for travel to England, France, Scandinavia and other countries; this was renewed December 1, 1940, for Virgin Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay on a pleasure trip. Passport No. 820477 was issued on April 13, 1951, for Holland, France and Israel for attendance at psychoanalytical congress in Amsterdam and to accompany her husband to Israel.

Alfred K. Stern and Martha Dodd Stern are the subject of an indictment returned September 19, 1957, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. They are presently residing in Communist Czechoslovakia, where they have sought asylum.

The ISS has placed all interested citizens under obligation to it by publishing this report and adding to the report the full text of the grand jury indictments not only of the Sterns but also of another indicted couple George and Jane Foster Zlatovski. Also charged with espionage on behalf of Russia these two have been residing in France without any visas and have refused to return to the United States.

SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS

REV. HENRY HITT CRANE

The Rev. Crane of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan has been active in communist front groups since 1940. In that year his name appeared on a support of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. Since then according to public records, his name appeared in support of one

form or another, the following organizations:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Michigan Civil Rights Federation
National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
Mid-Century Conference for Peace
Methodist Federation for Social Action (Methodist Federation for Social Service)
American Peace Crusade
Signer of Appeal for Amnesty on behalf of Communist Party leaders
Signer of Amnesty Appeal for Carl Winter, Communist leader convicted under the Smith Act
National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs
Southern California Peace Crusade
Long Island Liberties Committee
National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act

There are many other references. The organizations with asterisks are in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

DR. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG

Dr. Dahlberg of the Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., is first identified in 1942 while connected with the First Baptist Church, Syracuse, N.Y., as one of the signers of a declaration which favored President Roosevelt's Executive Order for the Release of Peacetime Draftees.

In 1948 his name appeared on the petition to President Eisenhower on behalf of Harry Bridges.

In 1947 Dahlberg was identified in the House Committee report on the Communist Peace Offensive as one of five founders of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact in 1949.

His name appeared in 1952 as a signer of an open letter to all Congressional Candidates on behalf of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

On June 22, 1954, a Senate Subcommittee investigating Communist Propaganda made the testimony of Abe Green, also known as Abraham Greenberg, Green was identified as the Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Among many other questions, Green pleaded his privilege under the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify. Green was cross-examined by Richard Arens, counsel for the Committee.

Four and four other Communist-formed the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] to secure [illegible] in the country [illegible] along with the Communist Party, aims to destroy these acts (McCarran Act [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] organizations marked with asterisks have been listed in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations.

REV. JOHN E. EVANS

The Rev. Evans of the First Unitarian Church, Columbus, Ohio, was reported to be the chairman of the Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee in 1950. This Committee, while the Rev. Evans was pastor of the Northside Unitarian Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., issued a statement "condemning the hysteria" stirred up in connection with the sedition charges against Communist leaders Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James H. Dolsen.

In 1951 the Rev. Evans was active as a sponsor of a Prayer Meeting called on behalf of the Intra-Faith Committee for Peace Action. He was also identified as being active on behalf of the American Peace Crusade.

In 1952 he was reported to be one of 125 men and women who helped form the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

The Rev. Fritchman, of Los Angeles, Calif., is no newcomer to Communist activity prior to this newsletter. His activities go back over 20 years and he was first mentioned in COUNTERATTACK in 1947. Since that time, his activities have been so constant and consistent, and such too long to list here. Herbert Philbrick, however, the well-known undercover agent in the Party for nine years, mentioned the Rev. Fritchman in his testimony in 1951.

The Rev. Fritchman appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1949 in closed session. In 1951 he again appeared before the House Committee and pleaded the First Amendment and other reasons for refusing to give any information about Communist Party membership or activity.

The Rev. Fritchman appeared again before the House Committee in 1956 and refused to answer most questions on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments. During the course of his testimony he was asked by Committee Counsel Richard Arens:

"Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist conspiracy controlled by, or in power in Moscow?"

After twice hearing the question was repeated and his answer was:

"I decline to answer on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments."

(Issue Four)

Counterattack

[illegible]

COUNTERATTACK

22 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Vol. 12, No. 37

Only subscribed — 145 — September 19, 1958

PEPPER DOESN'T RIDE AGAIN

The defeat of Claude Pepper in his bid for a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Florida represents a victory for our side. COUNTERATTACK in an issue of Aug. 8th gave its readers a partial history of the Communist ties and fondness for Stalin and Soviet Russia that Pepper had while a member of the Senate prior to 1951. Available upon our subscribers to editors, writers and politicos in Florida.

Many subscribers responded by ordering extra copies of the issue in which the item appeared, and friends in Florida. We understand that Florida citizens reprinted this specially compiled issue of COUNTERATTACK. The results show that, though given a 50-50 chance to defeat incumbent Senator Spessard Holland in the Florida Democratic primary, Claude Pepper lost by around 30,000 votes. There were local and other political issues involved in the primary, but the knowledge of Mr. Pepper's obsessed support of persons and con-[illegible] as enemies of America was a factor. By arming the people of the State of New York with this information in advance of the primary, COUNTERATTACK has achieved one of the purposes for its existence — to publish FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE.

FINANCING A COMMUNIST PAPER

Over the years the Soviet Union has used many means for supporting the Communist movements in various countries. Sometimes it has used money, sometimes it has used actual currency, often gold, and others. Used to bring financial support to the American party. Others have told of collecting money for Russian [illegible] that have been used to support the Communist Party in the United States by contributions to the Soviet Union, sometimes amounts of themselves to place [illegible] publications, by means of subsidizing them. The Worker, [illegible] issue of August 31, 1958, had an ad for nearly 1,000 of paper, totaling more pages than all the other ads in the paper, from Four Continent Books, 832 Broadway, New York, N.Y., the official distributor of Soviet books and [illegible] in the United States. A survey based on books from the USSR in English or translation, post-paid by Sealtest.

PRINT

COUNTERATTACK, Sept. 19, 1958, Vol. 12, No. 37, 4 pages, 1 issue, 145 copies printed, 145 - 145 should be corrected to 145 - 145. Please change your copy.

929

A NEW PROPAGANDA PUBLICATION

Does your public library, or college or university library receive a copy of American-Soviet Facts? If it does, it is one of the 3,200 libraries allegedly by this organ of Soviet propaganda to be receiving its 8-16-page publication. Each issue is devoted to extolling the Soviet Union and mailing every step taken to divide the American people as to the type of bloody dictatorship it is behind Russia's iron curtain.

And what is American-Soviet Facts? It is the latest propaganda publication issued by that seasoned Communist front, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF). This front was set up in 1942 and was headed up for its first 16 years by Corliss Lamont. The present National Chairman is Rockwell Kent, who may be recalled as the artist who won permission from the United States Supreme Court to get a passport after the State Department had refused to issue him one for years, claiming to use his passport Kent immediately dashed over to Russia.

The NCASF is currently operating under order of the U.S. Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) that it is listed as a Communist front organization. In 1956 it was cited by the SACB in the following words:

> Respondent, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was incorporated during World War II at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were military allies. Throughout the period of the war, from the date of respondent's incorporation and continuing for a period following the cessation of hostilities, respondent was conducting propaganda advocated cooperation and support of the Soviet Union, particularly in the war effort. During this period, respondent received estimonials and support from prominent government officials, professionals, and business people in the United States. Respondent did not then and has not since received and pursue control and influence exerted upon it by the Communist Party.
>
> Respondent's overtaken advocates positions on matters of policy which do not deviate from positions of the Communist Party. The positions advanced by respondent are generally and directly the Soviet line, supporting the Soviet Union against the United States government, like the Communist Party, respondent's support is unqualified and opposition to the Soviet Union, it has echoed the Soviet denunciation of the United States. Respondent's conduct is in the interest of a foreign power, the Soviet Union, and is directed from position within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party controlling and using the NCASF as a front in carrying out its aims in the name of Respondent in carrying out its aims is in the name of respondent. The respondent is under the sponsorship of respondent. The Communist publications and support respondent in a manner of organ and promotes speakers at respondent's meetings. The sponsorship, importance, influence and personnel

held by respondent have reflected and advanced Communist Party positions. Respondent's resources are used to aid and support the Party. Various activities have been undertaken by respondent at the instigation of the Communist Party as a means of attract public interest in respondent.

The Communist Party U.S.A. Communist action organization which has as its primary purpose to advance the objectives of the world Communist movement under the hegemony of the Soviet Union. It has the policy to support and defend the Soviet Union under any and all circumstances.

A consideration of the record as a whole in this proceeding requires the conclusion that the National Council operating under the domination, direction, and control of the Communist Party, has as its primary purpose to advance and promote the objectives of the Soviet Union for the Communist Party, behind a facade of being independent of the Party and interested only in developing friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States. The assistance rendered to the Party is considered to be material.

It is concluded that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., is substantially directed, dominated and controlled by the Communist Party of the United States, a Communist action organization, and is primarily operated for the purpose of aiding and the support of the Communist Party, a Communist action organization and of the Soviet Union, a Communist control government.

It is ordered that an order should be issued requiring the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., to register as a Communist front organization, pursuant to section 7 of the Act. The appropriate order accompanies this report.

Finally, finding of fact 5 of the Subversive Activities Control Board in the NCASF case, "Communist front organization" as set forth remembering particular, "Under no circumstances should anyone under any circumstances ever [illegible] [illegible] Communist control [illegible] or even [illegible] of [illegible] that position on the 200 of the National Liberties.

Next in NCASF [illegible] about the Soviet Friendship Committee [illegible] issue of American-Soviet Facts. You could have had to contain a statement [illegible] Communist Front. Nothing could have saved the Council from being its propaganda [illegible] of the [illegible] Council [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] the statement that they were [illegible] Communist Front.

Is any of these libraries should be informed as to what the newsletter [illegible] Soviet Facts [illegible] the background of the organization distributing it.

PLEASE NOTE MR. HERBERT HOOVER

President Herbert Hoover, who helped establish the Comintern,

Counterattack — September 19, 1953

Hoover Institute and Library of War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University may be interested to learn that this college — Mr. Hoover's alma mater — has now granted a fellowship to one William Mark Mandel to enable Mr. Mandel to finish an encyclopedia of the U.S.S.R. — Mr. Mandel, who is the author of several pro-Soviet volumes, is the same man who took the Fifth Amendment a number of times before Congress rather than answer whether or not he engaged in espionage against the United States or was a member of the Communist Party.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, to whom Mr. Mandel has written his book The Soviet Far East has some interesting information. Mr. Morris, counsel to the Committee, read from previous testimony of Mr. Louis Budenz, when Mr. Mandel appeared before the Committee:

Mr. Morris — Did you know Mr. William Mandel, Mr. Budenz?

Mr. Budenz — Yes.

Mr. Morris — Did you know him to be a Communist?

Mr. Budenz — I have met with both of the headquarters of the Communist Party and also in the offices of the Soviet Russia Today. Yes, Soviet Russia Today.

Mr. Morris — Do you know him to be a Communist of long standing, Mr. Budenz?

Mr. Budenz — Yes, a very active Communist.

Mr. Morris — Did you see Mr. Mandel in any course of pathway?

Mr. William Mandel — I am interested in a move to cause to merit under the privilege granted by the Fifth Amendment, not to testify against myself.

This as of Feb. 21, 1952.

In prior to the testimony Mr. Mandel stated:

He graduated from the college of Mr. Hoover in 1933 of opposition to Hitler. The Hitlerite regime had been created from college of opposing the Soviet Union. Training program there.

He took out the Fifth Amendment on the ground that he had been a student in the Communist Party in California Labor Schools, the Sylvia Pankhurst School of Socialist Science, which was ordered to register as a Communist front.

Subsequently the committee had been a sponsor for a Sylvia Pankhurst Fund for the Institute of Pacific Relations on the basis of an application to Dr. Alfred Fisher of the Institute.

On March 24, 1953, after he had appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Mr. Mandel stated that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Have you ever engaged in espionage against the United States?

He replied: "I refuse to answer that question under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment not to be a witness against myself."

He was asked: "Have you ever engaged in espionage against the United States?"

Mr. Mandel: "I refuse to answer under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment not to testify against myself."

On the same grounds, he refused to answer if he had ever gone under other names.

He admitted that he had worked for three years for the American Russian Institute. This was a Communist-run propaganda agency devoted to extolling the Soviet Union in American schools and other institutions.

In August 1956, William Mandel wrote several letters to the Daily Worker during the Communist Party's pre-convention discussion period indicating that he felt there was room for more freedom of opinion than the Party and Soviets had heretofore granted. The San Francisco News of July 17, 1958 hailed Mr. Mandel for a new TV series he was presenting over station KQED in that city. TV and Radio editor Guy Wright, who seemingly knows nothing of the background of William Mark Mandel, refers to him as "an expert's expert . . . (whose) own 'Guide to the Soviet Union' is required reading in many colleges."

Mr. Wright adds, of Mr. Mandel, "American-born, he is that rarity among experts on Russian affairs, a dispassionate scholar who keeps his facts separate from his moral judgements." Regretting that the TV show of Mr. Mandel is only a 15 minute one, Mr. Wright notes that "Mandel broadcasts a similar program entitled 'Soviet Press and Periodicals' over KPFA, the Berkeley FM radio station. But it too is only 15 minutes."

The San Francisco News belongs to Roy Howard, who used to be interested in publishing the facts about the Communist conspiracy.

IT'S ABOUT TIME

Since its inception, COUNTERATTACK has called upon its friends and supporters to let their legislators know how they felt on issues affecting our country. We have also suggested watching the records of Congressmen and Senators so that their votes on matters which affect the life of our United States would be known. The purpose of this advice is to make certain we have the best representatives in our government for the difficult tasks ahead, not just some ordinary politician who at the expense of our country's future uses the position for his own advantage.

The editors are happy to learn that finally a corporation of national proportion has decided that it too must take an active part in politics. The Gulf Oil Corporation, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that the 181,000 shareholders, employees and dealers affiliated with it shall be told the facts about the records of their legislators. "Organized labor has exerted its political strength to the fullest, while corporations were so busily engaged in business activity that politics has been ignored," declared Archie D. Gray, senior vice president of Gulf.

"From now on," said the Gulf official, "the firm will take an active part in politics," admitting that it will take [illegible] to get this program organ-

ized, he said that nonetheless a start has to be made. In the opinion of COUNTERATTACK, such a movement can only benefit the nation as a whole. Our country will profit if all its citizens are alerted to the problems facing them, locally, nationally and internationally. The more our citizens are alerted to the dangers that confront our nation, whether they be from Communism, Socialism, gangsterism or plain crooked politics, the better chance we will have to survive.

Congratulations to Gulf Oil for taking the lead. We hope other corporations and organizations will do likewise and keep their employees and other associates fully informed on what is going on. If enough people are alert, Communism will not be the menace it is now.

SCOTT NEARING

Probably not even William Z. Foster, the emeritus head of the American Communist Party, has such a lengthy record of backing Communism and the Soviet Union as has Scott Nearing. Though he was expelled openly from the Communist Party in 1930, Nearing has continued to back Party fronts, and support the Soviets. He has been to Russia and only recently returned from Red China. As usual, he immediately started a nation-wide lecture tour to tell his numerous American listeners about the wonders of life under Communism. Permitted to speak everywhere, Nearing is more openly anti-American than even Soviet boss Khrushchev. Read this item by Scott Nearing from the September issue of the pro-Communist magazine Monthly Review to which Nearing regularly contributes:

> EPITAPH
>
> Last stronghold of private enterprise economy, shepherding the shattered remnants of 19th century imperialism, sanctuary of reactionaries from three continents, treasure house of world counter-revolution, the United States with its ruling Oligarchy of big business and military interests, is living beyond its means, plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and financing its mad escapade with I.O.U.'s. Harried by debt and surrounded by enemies who are communists and allies who are anti-American, the self-proclaimed leader of the free world seems likely to end its career under a headstone bearing the inscription "Here lies a spendthrift and bomb-toting madman who perished with this obscenity on his lips: "Buy! Buy now! Buy something! Buy anything!"

Sponsoring Communist fronts in America, signing petitions and speaking whenever wanted, Scott Nearing is a key propagandist for the international Communist cause. A listing of his ties to Communist Party fronts would be so numerous as to lose value. Nearing acts as the publisher of his own books pushing the Red cause. The September issue of New World Review (formally Soviet Russia Today, prime pro-Soviet propaganda organ in the United States), contains part of Scott Nearing's newest book. Like his writings and speeches extolling Russia, Nearing now finds only perfection in Red China. The book is called The Brave New World. The words he directed to his native America quoted above are exactly reversed as he [illegible] over the marvelous new world

in the making, inside Communist China.

AN IMMIGRATION LAW LOOPHOLE

On January 21, 1957, about a month before the last National Convention of the Communist Party, the FBI arrested Irving Potash in Bronxville, N.Y.

Potash, convicted Communist leader, had voluntarily exiled himself to his native Poland rather than face prosecution in the United States. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on January 11, on charges of illegally re-entering the U.S.

Contrary to usual Communist practice in such situations, he pleaded guilty on January 15, and was sentenced to 2 years and 1 day and a $1,000 by Federal District Judge Samuel S. Coxman.

There were rumors around that Potash returned to the U.S. to bring the last word from the Soviet bosses to the Communist leaders in time for the National Convention. He denied this.

He has now served his sentence on the charge of illegal entry and he has been released. A few months ago, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act would have forced him to leave the United States. He would have had to return to Poland or, in the event Poland would not permit his return, he would have to be in custody until he found another country, either Communist or some other one, that would accept him.

However, he could have refused to accept the loophole that put him on the day. He would have been arrested on bail for 6 months and then tried. If he is found guilty, he will be permitted to carry under supervision of Immigration Service control. But he will be permitted to carry on his political activities in the United States because there is no law to prevent such activities.

Some other 1000 dozen, if not 1000 dozen, would like to look up and find something about the immigration law.

SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED:

MINISTERS: REV. G. SHUBERT FRYE

Rev. Frye of the Synod of N.Y., Syracuse, N.Y., has been active in front groups since 1943. Signed that doctor's demand as used on letter on behalf of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, addressed to the House of Representatives Opposing the Continuance of the Dies Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. (Martin Dies, Texas, chairman).

The National Federation is listed by the House Committee on Subversive Organizations and Publications.

In 1948 he was listed as a member of the Committee for a National Committee of the Progressive Party.

He was a signer of the 1952 "Open Letter to Methodists" (Pro-Red) issued by the Committee for Peace in Asia.

REV. ERWIN A. GAEDE

The Rev. Gaede of Los Angeles, Calif., a Congregational minister who was Executive Secretary of the Chicago Ministerial Action Committee of the Protestant became an editorial advisor of the Protestant in 1946.

In October 1947 the Rev. Gaede was a speaker at the 9th Anniversary dinner of the Protestant at the Hotel Commodore.

The House Committee on Un-American Subversive Organizations cites the Protestant.

Within the ranks of religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Protestant.

REV. CURTISS T. GATLIN

The name of the Rev. Gatlin of New York appears for the first time in connection with communist front activity in this petition for Morton Sobell.

REV. CORNELIUS GREENWAY

The Rev. Greenway of the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., signed a letter in 1945 on behalf of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties opposing the continuance of the Dies Committee and also another letter in 1947 asking the end of deportation against Harry Bridges (see Frye above).

This name has also been used in derivatives of Rev. Greenway of the Smith Act and of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

REV. WESLEY F. HAGER

The Rev. Hager of the A.M.E. Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo. appears for the first time in connection with communist front activity on this petition for Morton Sobell.

Cordially yours,

Counterattack

[illegible]

COUNTERATTACK

12 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Vol. 12, No. 53
October 3, 1958

Dear Subscriber:

— 153 —

THE COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY

On August 27, 1958, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), through its Chairman, Francis E. Walter, issued a report which covered the Communist Party activities during the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress from January 7, 1958 to July 31, 1958.

Congressman Walter's observations and conclusions of every American of conscience and of Communist Party tactics, for it is the chairmanship of this committee that always been the least popular of all committees in Washington. For years, the Communist Party has considered HUAC its most formidable foe. Immediately becomes the target of Communist vituperation. All too frequently in the past, these attacks have been taken seriously by people who, because of the influence of those who control the media of communication, have been led to believe that there is some validity to the charges. Fortunately, this year, the majority of the committee members have shown more sense and courage.

[illegible] Congressman Walter's report, by [illegible] the Communists [illegible] from the [illegible] just [illegible] comment made on the report of the Committee. He [illegible] to the testimony of Armando Penha, [illegible] who was a member of the Communist Party from [illegible] 1950 until the day he testified before the Committee on March 18, 1958. Mr. Penha had been employed by the underworld [illegible] spy, Herbert Philbrick, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] known [illegible] testimony as so important, that he noted its publication.

Based on my experience [illegible] and [illegible] I am absolutely [illegible] that the Communist conspiracy [illegible] and [illegible] more dangerous than [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] very time [illegible] [illegible] those who [illegible] the party [illegible] and [illegible] becomes [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] those [illegible] Communist [illegible] Board.

HAROLD [illegible]

Send a copy of COUNTERATTACK to friends who live in the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania and urge them to support Congressman [illegible] [illegible] Congressional [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TEAMSTERS AND COMMUNISTS

Locals of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, was one of the most completely Communist infiltrated unions in the business until a few years ago. This local represents the employees of the RH Macy Stores in and around New York City. During the period of infiltration it was normal to expect a dozen or more political slow-downs, work-stoppages or mass demonstrations each year. The resultant loss of income to management and wages to the employees was tremendous.

Since the office of the union, the AFL President, Sam Gompers, has taken action against Communist-dominated unions and on at least one occasion took action against union officials who had to resign under Communist-sponsored leadership. No matter how great the pressure, no information has come out into the open about this local.

Another factor of importance is the fact that the leadership of Local 1-3 was in action for some years. Despite the fact that many in and around the local did not adhere to the Communists, that was good for the union and was kept on the job.

During an investigation into Joe Adonis, the McClellan Senate Special Committee called Pastor and asked him about his membership in the Communist Party, as President. Pastor took the Fifth Amendment. He would tell counsel Robert F. Kennedy if he had been a member of the East Side Club of the Communist Party, the Westchester County Club of the Communist Party, during the 1940's, nor would he say that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Pastor was called to tell the Senate Committee he had approached by Communists, a member of the jury, recently, by James Horton, assistant indictment, the jury, trying the Hoffa, Barry, Macy's employee and Teamsters, in 1957, during the trial, that he had been contacted by the Teamsters Local 1-3. She was then dropped from the jury. In his affidavit to Mr. Pastor, Committee Counsel, Kennedy said that the girl, Barry, was probably Irving Wilson, East Coast representative of Harry Bridges' Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

The Senate Committee, Kennedy, called upon Pastor to tell whether there was any collusion between the employer and the gangster elements of unions.

Wilson has been identified as a Communist by Hoffer, Hartshavelson, Wilson also admitted, in the American Communist Party, in his last appearance before Congressional Committees. Wilson has always taken the Fifth Amendment. [illegible] Wilson was [illegible] Soviet Consular Service, [illegible] worked in the Panama Canal Zone. Wilson has been an official of other unions as well, and was ousted from locals of the Longshoremen's Shipworkers Union because of his Communist ties. Wilson is a member of the Communist Party, [illegible] Harry Bridges, on the East Coast of the United States.

This article is interesting because the Communist method of infiltration

counteraction.

Hoffa, no Communist, has recently been reportedly in touch with Bridges. Vel[illegible] works for Bridges and may have been one of Hoffa's contacts. While Pastor[illegible] editor of the publication of a supposedly non-Communist union, refuses to [illegible] where he fits into the picture.

JOHN L. LEWIS, PLEASE NOTE!

John L. Lewis, the great head of the United Mine Workers set up the CIO with the aid and cooperation of the Communists. He knew they were there and tried to use them because they were the best trained organizers around. When he found himself on the wrong side of the Communist Party line, Lewis realized that his Communist friends were his enemies. From that time, 1941, until the present, Lewis has carefully avoided the Communists. When there was talk of his joining up with the Red unions ousted from the CIO, it turned out to be just that -- talk.

Recently, however, one Alden Todd, has been writing for the official paper of Lewis' United Mine Workers. The Sept. 1, 1958 issue of United Mine Workers Journal lists Todd as "Journal correspondent" and announces the beginning of a series on "Coal through the Centuries."

Who is Alden Todd? Todd was called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington on March 13, 1956 and stated that he had been employed by the Federated Press since 1946. The Federated Press is now out of business, but was the Communist-controlled press service used by hundreds of labor papers throughout the country. Alden Todd admitted that he was the son of [illegible] Todd, the man who for many years had been the Washington head of the Soviet news agency Tass.

Alden Todd declared that he wasn't at that moment a member of the Communist Party but took the Fifth Amendment when asked about any date prior to 1955. He took the Fifth on whether he had resigned from the Communist Party. It was in December of 1956 that the Federated Press went out of business. Its principal editor, Carl Haessler, reported then that the Mine Workers Journal had remained one of its supporters to the end.

IS THIS FREE ENTERPRISE?

The Hartford Courant carried an interesting news item on Aug. 1, 1958 about an enterprising young insurance agent, Kenneth R. Shaker, a native of Hartford, Conn. Shaker and co-worker Stanley McCabe of Star, Idaho working for the Service Life Insurance Co. of Fort Worth, Texas, were reported to have arrived the previous Saturday in Beirut, Lebanon for the purpose of selling life insurance to paratroopers and marines of the U.S. Forces who had recently landed in Lebanon. They were peddling a "battle policy" of life insurance and, according to a United Press dispatch, Shaker said, "The situation is made to order."

These two young men may be daredevils as salesmen or something else, but the story makes one wonder at the morale factor within the U.S. Forces under these strange circumstances.

But there is more to the story. Shaker is not just an unsophisticated demon salesman. He has been identified as one of the group of leftists who

volunteered for service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War. The Brigade was completely staffed with Communist Party officers and American Communists regularly visited the front lines to pep up the morale of the Brigade. The passports of American members of the Brigade were confiscated by the Communists and some of those later turned up after having been used by Soviet espionage agents.

All members of the Brigade who lived through the war and returned to America did not remain loyal to the Communist cause. Many learned the truth the hard way and turned against Communism. Many later fought in the American Army during World War II as we have said.

Under normal wartime conditions those who of among the troops trying to spread treason and disappointment cannot be tried for sedition. Obviously this is something for the congressional committees to check on. Shakel's sister, incidentally, and she thought he had gone to Germany, was Germany, we may presume.

At least the incident seems to make good propaganda for the Communists.

SWISS BANKS AND THE SEC

In November 1957, until lives taking financial investments of Swiss banks which purchased stock in American corporations without anyone knowing the name of the purchaser in this country, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee expressed the possibility Soviet Russia might be getting its hands on American firms. The subcommittee noted Sidney Armstrong, the former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) who attacked SEC rules to protect the anonymity of Swiss and other foreign investors. (COUNTERATTACK, Nov. 29, 1957)

The SEC has now taken action to protect American interests in this type of situation. It announced a plan for a proposed regulation whereby any most outlaw movements of stocks involving foreign nationals would have to be reported by brokers and stock exchange members. Though the SEC had not detected any important Soviet purchases, the agency said it believes the present Swiss regulations are difficult to enforce.

For unknown reasons the SEC uses the present movements, stockholdings, transactions, etc. of Soviet Union, which is not restricted to dabblers in Communists American interests, would not, if any, as many as they provided by Swiss banking, [illegible] American firms. It could prod from such a move. Any effort to protect American interests deserve any of applause.

MORE ATTACKS ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

In continuing the attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities, [illegible] the charge in a work by Harvey O'Connor, a man who for more than 30 years has supported Communist fronts. He is another including the Communists who also employed for some time.

Mr. O'Connor, in his trading, [illegible] the first person in history, so far as [illegible] charged, [illegible] contempt of a subcommittee of Congressional Committee, [illegible] leaving the country [illegible] United States Marshal.

in Newark, N.J. on Sept. 3rd, 1958, to appear before the HUAC then meeting i that city. In a letter sent to the newspapers from his home in Little Comp R.I., as well as to the Committee members, he brazenly declared that he was acting in accordance with his interpretation of the Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case. That was the decision by the court restricting the rig of Congress to compel witnesses to answer questions under penalty of contemp

An old hand at challenging committees, O'Connor had been cited by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy's committee for refusal to tell if he was a member of the Communist Party. Because he didn't invoke the Fifth Amendment in his refusal, O'Connor was cited for contempt but the higher courts threw the conviction out on a technicality.

Boasting of his present defiance of the HUAC in the National Guardian, O'Connor says:

> "Too many thousands of good Americans have been served with subpenas by the cursed House Committee in the past 21 years. Why were they served? Because they were people with principles, with ideals, the cream of the American crop."

This is O'Connor's view of such Americans as Fritz Kuhn, Gerhardt Eisler, Eugene Dennis, William Dudley Pelley and Leon Josephson.

O'Connor, for years the publicity man for the Oil Workers Union affiliate with the CIO, assured the support of this non-Communist union (which now takes [illegible] workers) in his previous court battle by stating that though he refused to tell the U.S. Senate if he was a member of the Communist Party, he didn't mind telling union members that he really wasn't.

The threat to the proper functioning of any committee of Congress by the refusal of subpoenaed persons to appear is considerable in this day when the Supreme Court in its decisions has maintained such a soft attitude toward Communism but such a strong position on other important issues. If O'Connor can make his contempt stick, the same thing could go for Eugene Dennis, James Hoffa or Frank Costello. No committee of Congress could hope to carry on proper investigations without the power of subpoena.

HUAC members at the Newark hearings, Congressmen Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) and Gordon Scherer (R., Ohio), declared they would move to cite Harvey O'Conno for contempt for failing to show up. COUNTERATTACK will keep you informed of developments in this key case.

SOVIET SUBSIDY

Albert E. Kahn, identified as a Communist with a long background of pro-Soviet literary activity, has admitted that he received royalties from the Russians for his writings which they published. The Soviet Union, which does not hesitate to [illegible] properties of ordinary American scientists and authors, is again shown to have aided those who are of value to them by a form of subsidy.

This information came out in a hearing before the Senate Internal Secu Subcommittee on Sept. 23, 1958, where Kahn declared he was "proud" to take

Fifth Amendment on questions about Communist meetings he may have attended, or whether he was under Party discipline or whether he was a member of the Communist Party itself.

Kahn, it may be recalled, was the one-time co-owner of the book firm of Cameron and Kahn which went to great trouble to publish the book false witness by an again, but again Communist, Harvey Matusow. Kahn, a resident of Glen Ellen, Calif., claims to be writing a new book which will blast Subcommittee chairman Senator James O. Eastland. Previous books by Kahn were used by the Chinese Communists in their brainwashing campaign against American soldiers captured in Korea.

These witnesses testified about Kahn, a former author, former top party official in New York State who has been an active anti-Communist since 1950, identified Kahn as a party member. Fedor Mansurov, former Moscow city official, declared that Kahn was a spy for a Soviet agent. Kahn denied this but admitted he had been paid some $3,000 in royalties by the Communists.

Kahn refused to give any sort of estimate on how much cash he had been paid by Russian publishing houses for his books. Some have been published abroad, another witness testified that at least one of his other books is used as a textbook in Hungary. This book, "The Great Conspiracy," is the volume that was written by a Soviet leader and it was at this book that former Senator Olin D. Johnston took in his indictment.

Kurt Singer, author of many books on spies and espionage, testified that all of his books had been published by Communist authorities in order to use their profits in the Red world. He said he received payment. Allan Stevenson, last editor of the pro-Nazi publication Social Justice, a former Nazi American citizen, said the Soviets considered paying royalties. But Kahn and others friendly to the Soviets, he said,

REHABILITATED COMMUNIST

[illegible] when a member is expelled from the Communist Party (CP) and later restored for good standing. That is realize it can happen.

[illegible] though, such a recent case concerning Clarence Hathaway, former top party leader and one-time editor of the Daily Worker, who was expelled from the party and the Party in 1941. Shortly after his expulsion and reminiscent of the Horace Davis case, Hathaway resigned as editor of the Daily Worker on Jan. 22, 1941. His expulsion was published, and he wrote a personal short comment which is reproduced and he hope to be a promise a preliminary to a request for readmittance.

Hathaway returned to his native Minnesota and though active in various fronts and union activities, Day Pardee, who took the Fifth Amendment in December, 1956, before the House Committee, then asked whether he was then a member of the Party despite his expulsion. He refused to testify. Then asked, "Did you join the Communist Party with the purpose of spying on the Party?"

Some [illegible] Hathaway was asked to be the principal speaker at a dinner in Portland given by the Minnesota Trade Union Council to help raise

funds for the Worker, CP publication.

SOBELL PETITION SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS:

REV. J. STUART INNERST

The Rev. Innerst, Pastor of the First Friends Church, Pasadena, Calif. is active on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization. Since the International Communist Party "line" became "peaceful co-existence", it has become involved in Communist front activities in behalf of organizations called "peace".

A listing of the fronts in which the Rev. Innerst lent his name is less interesting than a report of his own stated position.

The Eastland report of the California Senate Investigating Committee on Education gives the Rev. Innerst as a speaker for the Humanists and a sponsor for the Communist and pro-Communist Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. It is stated that the Rev. Innerst gave a talk before a current events class in Pasadena on October 29, 1951, during the Korean War, which was reported in the Pasadena Independent the next day, under the following heading:

"SHARP WORDS FLY AS REDS ENVOLLED IN CLASS HERE"

The story continued:

"Informing Russia's line, the speaker and author of several books on Communist propaganda, Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, of Pasadena, said that the Soviet Union is using the United Nations as a platform for propaganda and not as a means of achieving world peace.

"Rev. Innerst appealed to people of good will to demand world disarmament conference.

"The secretary of the Pacific Southwest Region of the Friends Service Committee said he was confident the English Friends Commission to Russia had returned from that country convinced that the U.S. could do a lot for the Soviet Union.

"A resident of Pasadena's College Social Science Leaders and moderator of the class, took exception to the speaker and said the class was interested in freedom for Russia rather than communism versus democracy.

"Obviously moved by the sincerity of Innerst's appeal, one lady in the audience, a member of the Pasadena School System, said she felt moved to tears and seemed torn between her loyalty to the United States and her sympathy for the people of the Soviet Union.

"Innerst stressed point by point many of the illusions made by Russia's propaganda in the Soviet Union.

hourly the British Quaker Commission.

Stating that the British Commission took a "religious message to the people of Russia from the Society of Friends," Innerst said its members were impressed by the achievements of the Soviet Government.

Emphasizing that the commission felt that the Christians of the west could live in peace with the Russians, he said Reds expressed to the commission their surprise at the "coolness with which Soviet peace overtures met in the United States."

Outlining the questions asked by the commission members during their meeting with Joseph Malik, Innerst said, "the Soviet statesman expressed a desire for world peace." Innerst also pointed out that the committee learned that Red China entered the Korean War on their own and not under orders from Moscow.

"China is not taking orders from the Soviet Union," Innerst stated. "China is too big a nation for anything like that."

The Russian price for the end of heckling in the U.N. was put by Andrei Vishinsky as "treatment of the Russians as equals by the United States," Innerst said the commission reported.

Innerst quoted Russia for a moment from his report said that there was no concrete evidence of Russian participation either in China or Korea. "In fact," he declared, "I may been in China and never have seen a Russian soldier or any Russian equipment, but I have been forced to take shelter when American bombers flew overhead."

Regarding Red China, the meeting he took sharp exception to Malik's remarks, Innerst said and that he could not agree with the remarks which made this country appear as the aggressor."

Faithfully yours,

Counterattack

932

COUNTERATTACK

12 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Vol. 12, No. 34
October 17, 1958

OFFICIALS TELL THE TRUTH

[illegible] World Communist movement is [illegible] operation [illegible] dormant at one point while [illegible]

[illegible] membership decline of the American Communist Party [illegible] Communism's [illegible] declining. But listen to [illegible] by George V. Allen, director of the U.S. Information Agency:

[illegible] Soviet Union and its satellites [illegible] propaganda directed at the non-Communist [illegible] $500 and $750 [illegible] expended [illegible] Soviet propaganda budget [illegible]

[illegible] Allen's estimate, though [illegible] based on a [illegible] of the cost of [illegible] propaganda [illegible]

[illegible] Communist propaganda [illegible] [illegible] make available to us [illegible] hard against [illegible] never [illegible]

[illegible] of the danger of the world Communist menace [illegible] Soviet Union's KGB constant world-wide espionage [illegible] Soviet espionage [illegible] some degree of the magnitude of the Soviet espionage [illegible]

[illegible] Gouzenko's espionage in Canada, the Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers disclosures in the United States, plus the discovery of the Fuchs-Rosenberg ring, the theft of the A-bomb secret, the more recent [illegible] Abel in Brooklyn and the Soble case in Manhattan are some of the [illegible] which come to public attention.

[illegible] General Arthur G. Trudeau, chief of Research and Development of the Department of the Army, has given an indication

Entered [illegible] 1947 at the Post Office [illegible] Under the Act of [illegible]
Reprinted by the United States Patent Office.

On the other hand, the lighter pages on the Communist menace. Gen. Gardeau spoke before the Eighth Session of the American Society for Industrial Security, Washington, and said in part:

"... I think it plain that we must regard the struggle between the Communists and the Free World as exactly the same way as the Communists consider it — as literally a struggle for death, a matter of National survival.

"... Gardeau declared the general "is challenged today by an enemy who is ruthless, unscrupulous, and unscrupulous."

"... Soviet espionage agents, General Gardeau said:

"Since these agents must have sources and information, they must maintain contacts within their particular type of work. This is one of the factors and for many reasons, it is important and perhaps their source of the Communist espionage. Such individuals may be members of the Communist Party. In any case, it is considered that it is to accept any espionage mission assigned to them by the Soviets. Such individuals may have some contacts in their background which they would not have to have made public. Such conditions are a great deal of pressure and motivation, which are the results of exposure through a character assassination, threatening information, the Communist control agent."

Gen. Gardeau said:

"... A disciplined enemy is enemy of the natural liberal way. The Communist approach is aimed to the natural weaknesses and is encouraged by no boundaries on the use of only fair peace approaches."

Gen. Gardeau, Sir, the last issue of COUNTERATTACK we can [illegible] chapter in [illegible] to the past 10 years to 1[illegible] our readers [illegible] have learned them. These pages have always shown just the same way that this author stated. He [illegible] incidentally, is [illegible] Chief, Staff Army Intelligence of G-2.

Gen. Gardeau [illegible] said:

"... Without fear of contradiction, that the advanced [illegible] Soviet technology today is due more to Soviet success in espionage and subversion than it is to their scientific apparatus, good as it is."

We commend Gen. Gardeau enthusiastically for the forthrightness and courage of General Gardeau. We suggest that he be called upon by other organizations to speak on the subject of Communist subversion and national security. He is the man to counteract the current namby-pamby view of many that the Communists are simply all-meaning people who are only interested in peace.

COMMUNISTS AND THE ELECTIONS

Despite the enormous gains that the Communist Party made in America during the 1930s and 1940s, it never was able to attract any sizable group of voters to its side. It was only when the Party got into the Progressive Party, from Henry Wallace running for president in 1948, that a million Americans could be induced into supporting what was basically Moscow's voice in America.

Nevertheless, of course, there has been the Communist-controlled American Labor Party in New York State. The Communists actually had members, officers and, in fact, they were devoted Communist Party members. And several members of Congress elected under old party labels were secret Communists.

The Communists decided, of course, to have a party front like a Labor Party or the Republican Party with the non-Communist figureheads but the Communists actually running the show, though not openly. A step in that direction was made in 1957 when the Communist Party ran Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on New York's Lower East Side for City Council under the People's Rights Party.

This was no great success, but the take-off for the Communists did manage to get a total of 10,000 petition signers.

[illegible] Communists knew that most people who signed the petition for Flynn did not actually vote for her. Many signed the petition for reasons other than giving their name on the ballot. This can be charged off to the entire Communist election worker's arsenal of chicanery (?) [illegible] or any other reason. At least the page looked good.

This year the Party tried the same trick in New York's Harlem with former Congressman Ben Davis, Jr. Davis has been elected as a regular Communist during the Party's high water mark. When he was convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act and then sent to prison for five years, Davis, a National Committee member, was thrown up as a move to get him before the huge Negro electorate in Harlem. The Communists set up the People's Rights Party again and announced that Davis would run for the New York State Senate on that ticket.

Back in 1956, this venture he required one million to get a candidate nominated on the ballot. The signers must state that they are registered voters and intend to support the person they designate as their candidate in the forthcoming election. In this case, Ben Davis. After some weeks of canvassing, the People's Rights Communists announced they had almost double the needed signers, 1,958 to be exact, and these were filed with the city Board of Elections.

Objections were filed against the validity of the petitions. It was charged that many were incorrectly filled out, that there were illegal alterations, that some were filed in no election district and that some signers were not in the district. Most important, however, was the charge that well over half of the signers hadn't been registered voters though the petition they were signing stated they were registered.

[illegible] Elections Board in county, was [illegible] invalid for the above reasons, as well as for [illegible] witnessed by someone who was not a voter [illegible]

[illegible] Board wasn't [illegible] because, "Or are all white. There is [illegible]

[illegible] 5,000 persons [illegible] for weeks [illegible] Communist candidates in [illegible] Not all boards [illegible] Communists [illegible]

THE FREE WORLD LOSES AN OUTSTANDING LEADER

[illegible] Communism [illegible] the Communists [illegible] destroy organized religion and denying [illegible]

[illegible] Communist-controlled society [illegible] Communist causes and Com- [illegible] Communist aggression [illegible]

[illegible] Church, Pope Pius [illegible] a number of [illegible] Communist-ridden coun- [illegible] Catholic leaders who refused [illegible] Communists [illegible] members of the [illegible] anti-Christian doc- [illegible] Communists [illegible] Catholic Faith [illegible] aggression [illegible] Communists [illegible] Pope Pius XII [illegible]

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORT

[illegible] 1958 report of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives was not approved and released by the Bar Association until [illegible] although the Association did release the Committee's report in June 1957. Only this report did not receive the same amount of pub- [illegible] report was given [illegible] matter for COMPLACENCY and COUNTERATTACK [illegible] in guessing games. The interesting fact is that Sen. [illegible] Jenner (R. Ind.) obtained a copy somewhere and inserted it in pages [illegible] in the Congressional Record dated Aug. 22, 1958. Strange as

However, this portion of the Congressional Record is now unavailable. Who is responsible for this? We can only guess, but it makes the report that follows more important to obtain and read.

The Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the Assembly was headed by Peter Cambell Brown, former Chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board and until Oct. 1, 1958, Corporation Counsel for the City of New York.

The Committee have completed a masterful work which should be sought and read by every American everywhere.

Our staff has obtained copies of this report. Should any readers desire copies please let us know and we will be very glad to send you one. We recommend it very highly.

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

The support for the new appointee to the United States Supreme Court indicates that the President has chosen a man to go along with the current "liberal" wing of the Earl Warren Court. His pick is Potter Stewart from the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals. Apparently it is sponsored by Senator John W. Bricker, who is the more far to the right than said to have endorsed him. Judge Stewart is a Republican. Little man has recently designated by Judge Warren to serve on the Supreme Court.

Judge Stewart handled involved Communist and Philadelphia Longshoremen's Union case. Judge dissented from the majority of the court in favor of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against the Fur Workers Union, a Communist union. But the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the Sixth Circuit Court and adopted the views of Justice Stewart. In this case, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter quoted approvingly from the dissent of Judge Stewart. The decision of the Supreme Court in this case and related cases involving Communist Union, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, helped the NLRB from insisting on affidavits from these unions. The NLRB had contended that the non-Communist affidavits filed by the union's top officers were a device for bringing the union in non-compliance with the Act, hence the refusal of service to the unions.

In the case here Judge Stewart's decision was adopted by the Supreme Court, thus:

The Fur and Leather Workers Union, one of the groups expelled from the CIO in 1950 for being under Communist control, filed a charge of unfair labor practices against the Lanham Fur Co. in April, 1951. The Fur Union had delayed filing non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB for four years. When it did the President, Ben Gold, publicly asserted that he was resigning from the Communist Party. He had been an open member of the Party. The Lanham firm contended the affidavit filed by Gold in 1950 was false. The NLRB rejected this view and started to process the case against the firm.

For several years this litigation was pending until August, 1953, when Gold was indicted for perjury in that he was charged with being a member of the Communist Party when he filed his affidavit. He was convicted of this charge

In 1952, under the condition, the NLRB reversed itself and ordered the union to end cause why it should not be barred from using the NLRB while Gold was president of the union. Gold was re-elected president despite this and the NLRB and the union did not in compliance. Ultimately, the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court which held the union was not in compliance. The majority opinion in decision by Justice Shackford Minton, Jr. noted that Gold had been found by a court to have actually been a member of the Communist Party while he was president in 1950. The Court said:

> Justice Robert H. Jackson dissented and [illegible]
> from the position that an organization is not Communist-
> [illegible] employment of any person who is to be drawn
> [illegible] membership in the union's political party.

The Party's rules provide members are admitted [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] information in [illegible] when the member is likely committed to any [illegible] from the Party and they are purged and expelled.

The Supreme Court by the union contended that Gold had cited another [illegible] and that it's [illegible] been proven false. Bit they [illegible]

[illegible] the union [illegible] Stewart [illegible] in [illegible] the Communist Party [illegible] Gold [illegible] the Communist Party [illegible] specifically [illegible] quoted from [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Gold [illegible] a [illegible] and the government decided not to prosecute him [illegible] the union [illegible] in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and Gold [illegible] had attained presidency. [illegible] reportedly [illegible] in the industry in New York City.

SOCIALISTS SHIFT AGAIN

Quietly, and without publicity, the American Socialists have just taken the Trotskyite Independent Socialist League (ISL) into their ranks. The Socialists and many [illegible] the group in 1957 to form the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) and it may be expected [illegible] to the Trotskyite ranks of the ISL. The official paper of the ISL, Labor Action, has discontinued and its subscribers are being [illegible] the SP-SDF's magazine, the Socialist Call. It is probable that only a few thousand members exist in both groups.

[illegible] background behind the present move. In 1919, a split in the Socialist Party led to the formation of the Communist Party. In 1928 the Communists expelled a group of followers of Leon Trotsky because Trotsky had [illegible] Stalin in Soviet Russia. In 1936, the Trotskyites led by James Cannon and Max Shachtman merged with the Socialist Party, whose best known leader was Norman Thomas. A year later, the Trotskyites [illegible] and by 1940 Shachtman and Cannon had split into two sep-

[illegible] groups. Both accepted Lenin and Trotsky doctrine as gospel. The Shachtmanites charged that Russia was no longer a Workers State. The Cannonites [illegible] it was. Using the name of Workers Party (which had been [illegible] by both the communists and themselves) the Shachtmanites [illegible] Socialist Party. The Cannonites still operate under the name of Socialist Workers Party, which publishes the weekly Militant.

[illegible] to the reason, the original Socialists claimed [illegible] in Russia but approved of Socialism along the [illegible] British Labor Party. The more militant Shachtmanites, still half [illegible] revolution will be needed to advance the cause of Socialism.

[illegible] SP-SD and keep you informed of its moves.

MORE SMITH ACT DECISIONS

[illegible] on the Smith Act by the U.S. Supreme Court is de- [illegible] release of Communists who were [illegible] Court. Latest case is that of the Missouri State [illegible] William Sombar, Robert Manewitz, Marcus A. Murphy and [illegible] dangerous. They have been released after being granted a new [illegible] on the grounds because the government felt [illegible] within the confines of the rules ruling which [illegible] government.

[illegible] Supreme Court also ordered a Communists [illegible] Court of Appeals upholding the second [illegible] Scales, [illegible] may come to mean nothing. Scales [illegible] Communist Party leader in the South, was tried and convicted under the amen- [illegible] Smith Act. The government said that because he had "had [illegible] Communists" in his home in 1951 he was tried again, [illegible] he was given three years and was again convicted. He [illegible] Supreme Court. The Court refused to take his case to [illegible] Supreme Court. In finding against [illegible] Court noted that a member of such group con- [illegible] danger to the state and he who joins with [illegible] to be sent to prison.

COMMUNIST MIND IN ACTION

[illegible] exhibits the communist mind in action [illegible] Soviet Union to oust the Columbia Broad- [illegible] representatives from Russia. The Soviet Union, which through [illegible] denounced and insulted every American official and [illegible] government-financed plays attacking America (all activities, [illegible] are government controlled and financed in Russia) was [illegible] production in America dealing with top Soviet leaders.

[illegible] produced a drama called "The Plot to Kill Stalin" on Sept. 25. [illegible] received the Soviet Union and Soviet representatives in the U.S. [illegible] the same right as Americans—they could turn off [illegible] whenever they wanted. First Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov personally went to the United States State Dept. in Washington to

[illegible] against the drama as a "dirty trick" and as a provocative action.

[illegible] actor portraying Nikita Khrushchev kept [illegible] from [illegible] Menshikov in protesting hold newspaper [illegible] because the show had been produced in the U.S. the American government bears responsibility.

[illegible] the Soviets ordered US to close its Moscow office and [illegible] US government [illegible] to leave the country though [illegible] to do with the American production.

SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

REV. JOHN PAUL JONES

Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of Union Presbyterian Church, Bay Ridge, [illegible] has been a long time activist and civil liberties fanatic. He has [illegible] and sponsored many communist fronts and communist causes. Among [illegible] are the following:

(Member of Labor Defense Council (cited as one of the Communist Party [illegible]))
(National Committee for Constitutional Liberties)
(Veterans of American Friends of Spanish Democracy)
(Committee for Peace and Security in Korea)
(Defender of Communist Party, March 5, 1951)
(Member of Committee on Constitution and Civil Rights)
(Member of Committee (Committee of Government Houses Committee on Un-American Activities))
(Sponsored Resolution (Protested against withdrawal of tax exemption of the Communist group. The CPUSA was later disbanded by the State Attorney General's Insurance Department))
(Member Council of American-Soviet Friendship)
(Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, Poland (Spokesman for Communists, sponsored Congress, March 16-17, 1950))
(Others: Union Veteran Council (Spoke greetings to this group ousted from both AFL and CIO for Communist domination))
(Liaison Council of Social Science (Opposed move by U.S. Atty. General to compel Council to register under Subversive Activities Control Act))
(Signer of statement by group under this name calling for non-defense of Country and Flag)

Affectionately yours,

Counterattack

Subscription Rate: $5.00 [illegible] Community, Club, School and Bulk rates of 25 or more upon request.
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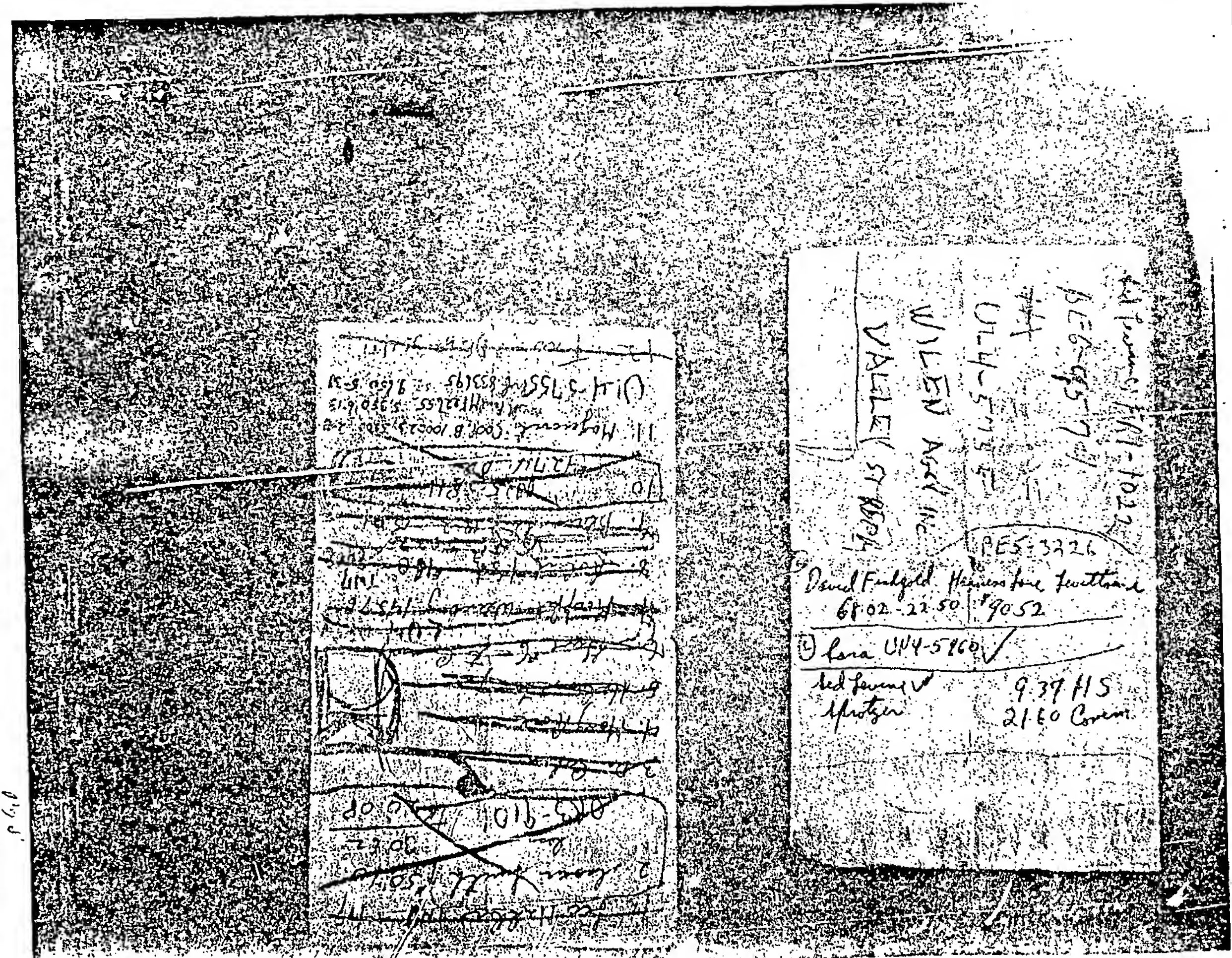
Dr Max Wolff [illegible] Dept. Bd
Hermann [illegible] Bd
Mr Chas Musk Dept Bd
Brown Art Dept "



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CODE	Date	Serial No.	Paid in	Room	Lst Ch.	Calc	
	FEB-23-59	13082	2/27/59		LST AR	E	12.60
E RENT ANNEX	FEB-23-59	13083	/		LST AR	G	0.36
	FEB-23-59	13084	/		LST AR	H	1.80
F RENT MAIN	FEB-23-59	13085	/		LST AR	J	1.00
	FEB-23-59	13085	/		LST		14.36
G TAX							
H MEMBERSHIP							
J KEY							
L TELEPHONE							
M MISCELLANEOUS							

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NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND INTENTION TO CANCEL

Re: Loan No. L3 518 20
Payment Due 2-23-59
Amount Due 47.23

Indicate above loan number on your check or money order

Letter Date 2-25-59

Mail DANIEL MARTES d/b/a
JAYE BINDERY
119 Lafayette St.
NYC
m$

To the Named Insured,

... to payment now past due has not been received by us. Since payment was not made ... also due and is included in the above amount... ... after the due date of the

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,2\,5\,4\,7 \\ \hline 7\,\overline{)\,\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \end{array}$$

1. Mult by 7 ∴ A = 1, B = 1 or 2, or 3.

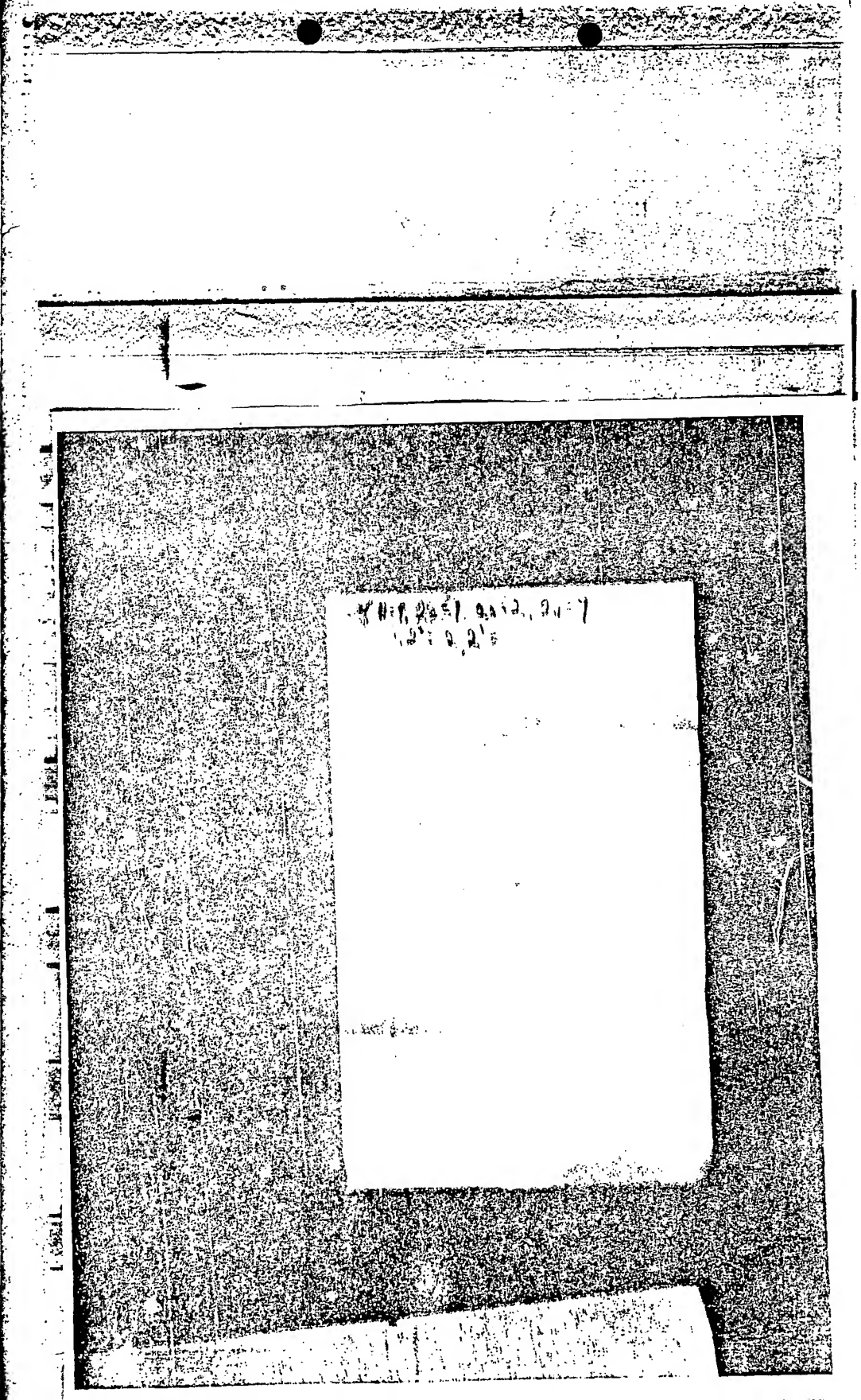
2. ∴ H and J = 8 or 9

$Q = P + N$. $N = M + L$ ∴ $Q = P + M + L$

$Q + N$ = 1st line of P. $N > M$, $Q > P$

$T = S + 1$. $S = 7/8$ $T = 8/9$

If S = 7, T = 8, B = 1, C = 0 or 1, C = 1 to make in 9 times = 7 digits, D = 1-2-or-3, ~~H+J=4~~ H+J = 9 ∴ But D can be 1-2-3 and have 7 as 4th digit in 4th multiple ∴ S cannot 7 ∴ S = 8, B = 2, C = 5 or 4 (2d Multiple) ∴ J = 8, and M multiple ∴ C = 5 ∴ M = 0. Then D = 5, F = 1 ∴ 2d multiple ∴ D = 4



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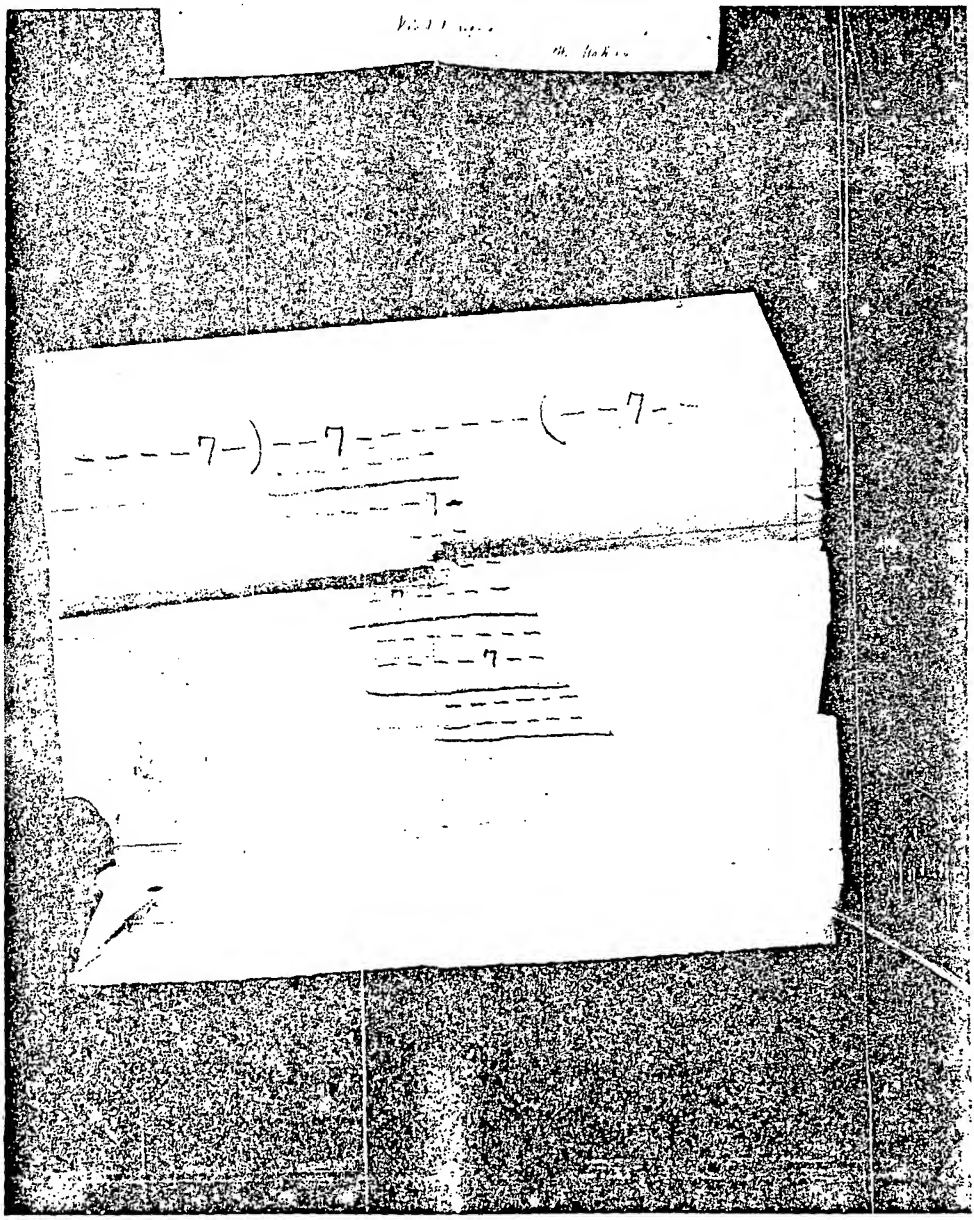

AARON KATZ

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"ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE"

TELEPHONE
INGERSOLL 7-6832

December 26, 1956

Mr. Harry Golden
The Carolina Israelite
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry Golden:

Season's Greetings to you and best wishes for a happy new year!

I am a cousin of Abraham H. Feller whom you may recall, the former general counsel of the UN, personal attorney to Trygvie Lie, who met his untimely death several years ago presumably as a result of undue strain in defense of UN personnel against McCarthyism. Like my cousin, though lacking his specialized and varied knowledge and abilities, I am deeply interested in the welfare of the American people, the Jewish people, all peoples and people.

I must write to thank you for your CAROLINA ISRAELITE and for [illegible] courageous, and extremely valuable service which cannot but help in shaping and developing the character of our country. I like your plans and suggestions with regard to integration; I am looking forward to the day when all of our churches, even in the deep south, will fully accept and implement the GOLDEN RULE of integration.

I had barely begun to read your book when I decided that I must write to thank you. I would also invite you to join with the many distinguished individuals who have signed the enclosed petition to President Eisenhower on behalf of Morton Sobell. Yours is an important name which belongs on that list.

Nearing the end of your book, I read your "Comments on Leo Frank", and I can no longer wait to finish the book. I must sit down and write now, even though it is 3 a.m. You must have written about Frank and Dreyfus with the Rosenberg-Sobell case in mind; the parallels are too striking to be merely coincidental. Your reflections on the role of Jew and Gentile in such cases are I fear, timelessly true. Certainly they [illegible] apply to the Rosenberg case.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in the press for the eight months they were imprisoned before the trial even began. The press re-emphasized this conviction day after day, even during the trial itself. They were convicted by hysteria and not by fact. During the trial, the "overwhelming" evidence which had been promised against them turned out to be nothing but empty promises. The "more than a hundred witnesses, including Oppenheimer, Urey, Groves" which the prosecution had boasted about never materialized, and the entire case rested on the testimony of one man alone, David Greenglass. (The Circuit Court noted in its review, "Doubtless, if their [Greenglass'—AK] testimony were to be disregarded, the conviction could not stand.").....The promised documentary evidence turned into nothing at all, not a single document concerning espionage. Documents which were presented concerned left-wing affiliations or beliefs years BEFORE THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BEGAN. The documents included a collection box for Spanish Refugees, IWO membership card, Ethel Rosenberg's signature to a 1947 Communist nominating petition. The alleged conspiracy began in 1944.!

You discussed the general reaction of the Jewish people and their organizations with reference to Frank and Dreyfus. This was likewise true in the Rosenberg case. As in your parallel cases, gentiles took the lead in voicing pleas for justice or clemency. You may remember the oft-repeated plea of Pope Pius XII, the appeal of the president of France, several of its ex-premiers, the Archbishop of Paris and Lyons, members of parliaments from all countries of the world. All appealed, excepting the largest Jewish groups.

And, like Dreyfus, the climate is beginning to change. Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs, had received a 30 year sentence. Over five of those years had been spent in America's Devil's Island, Alcatraz. He was finally transferred to Atlanta last March, as more and more notables voiced their protests to the prison authorities about this flagrant violation of the Prison Dept's own standards.....Alcatraz was designed for hardened criminals, disciplinary cases, escapees from other institutions. Sobell was a young scientist, a quiet-spoken man who'd never been in trouble before in his life, never even with so much as a parking violation.

Sobell was convicted by hysteria alone. Not one witness ever said that Sobell was a member of the Gold-Rosenberg-Greenglass-Yakovlev conspiracy for which he was indicted. None, other than the Rosenbergs, knew Sobell or had ever heard of him. He was convicted only because he was tried together with the Rosenbergs in that frightful, hysteria-breeding, Korean wartime atom-spy trial. He'd been branded as an a-spy for 8 months before the trial, and although no such evidence was brought into the trial and Judge Kaufman noted this in passing sentence on Sobell, he'd actually been convicted in the press and in the public mind long before the trial began.....Yet, incredible as it may seem, he was convicted on the uncorroborated word of one man, Klitchor, who admitted his own personal guilt, and who admitted on the witness stand that he was testifying in hopes that he wouldn't be prosecuted for his crime. He never was.

This lone espionage witness against Sobell, a man who'd been under psychiatric treatment for some years up until the time of the trial, told a tale full of contradictions, inconsistencies, improbabilities, impossibilities. His testimony was properly evaluated by the Circuit Court [by indirection], when it noted that without the Greenglass testimony the entire case collapses. (It must be understood that this witness had implicated the Rosenbergs far more than he had Sobell. Thus, if his testimony established no case against Rosenberg,.....by what logic could it suffice to convict Sobell???) Search throughout the record, and like Nobel scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey, you cannot find that Sobell was supposed to have done. Nobody ever said he was a member of the conspiracy, nobody said he ever gave or received classified information.

It's like the Salem witchcraft. Plead guilty as a witch, name others, and you go free. Maintain that you're not a witch, maintain your innocence, and be executed. David and Ruth Greenglass just plead guilty to atomic espionage. Klitchor acknowledges his guilt, perhaps to conspiracy, surely to perjury. The Rosenbergs maintain their innocence from the beginning, Sobell does likewise, the trial judge admits that no evidence introduced during the trial connects Sobell with atomic espionage, Sobell has an unblemished record.....Comes the decision, and the words of self-confessed spies and liars and perjurers are accepted to convict the spotless defendants. Ruth Greenglass, having confessed to guilt as an atom spy, goes free, is never even indicted, while Sobell, freed of all atomic implications, gets a 30 year sentence! Klitchor, possible conspirator, admitted liar and perjurer, is never even indicted, while Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are executed, defending their innocence to the very end!

To obtain these convictions, and to prevent the Supreme Court from ever reviewing the record, the prosecution could not rely upon hysteria alone. It knowingly used illegal methods, perjured testimony, deliberately suppressed vital information in its possession. The only court which ever reviewed the Rosenberg-Sobell case (only partially, at least) held that the prosecutor's conduct was "wholly reprehensible", and that a mistrial was warranted had the defense made timely objection.....Does one American in a thousand know about this? No, the press had done a magnificent job of suppression. Many learned about this for the first time in a NEW REPUBLIC article during this past year, five years after the Rosenbergs were executed! This Circuit Court finding came while the Rosenbergs were still alive. Why did we first begin to learn about it after they were dead?

McCarthyism, apparently, had a very powerful effect even upon the liberal press. Roy Cohn, McCarthy's "legal" spokesman, participated in this trial as special assistant prosecutor. Unfortunately, Roy Cohn was not too well known at the time, his actions were not subject to scrutiny, he had not yet distinguished himself with his use of phoned pictures and documents during the Army-McCarthy hearing.

An article in your book mentions Prof. Horace Kallen as your favorite educator. That such respect is warranted is proven by his study of the facts in the Sobell case and by his signature to the enclosed presidential appeal. In addition to the notable signatures to the enclosed presidential appeal. In their voices. Just this month, when Mrs. Sobell had an interview with the US Pardons Attorney, Mr. Fred Gwynn, several leaders supported her appeal for clemency with their own letters. Included were letters from Reinhold Niebuhr, Roger Baldwin, A J Muste, Clarence Pickett, and yes, Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. By now, Jewish leaders from all sections and segments, orthodox, conservative and reform, have added their voices, as a brief look at the appeal will indicate.

Mr. Golden, your name belongs on that list. It was originated with a group headed by the late Elmer Davis and sixty other leaders, and hundreds of others have added their names. Would you be good enough to sign the enclosed form? It would prove most helpful and will be most deeply appreciated.

I wish to thank you for reading this letter, and I would be most grateful for any of your thoughts and comments. If you should like any further information about the case, I should be pleased to send you any materials, the trial record, books pro and con, articles, pamphlets, leaflets. Also, I should be delighted to meet with you at your convenience, if you consider it desirable.

Respectfully yours,

MEMORANDUM

to the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS

Foreign Relations Committee

United States Senate

Washington, D.C.

Submitted in behalf of:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York City 10, N.Y.

INTRODUCTION

This statement is submitted in behalf of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The concern evidenced herein stems from the interest we have as Americans in the development and securing of good relations with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, as well as our particular interest in seeking justice in the case of Morton Sobell.

These dual interests are closely interrelated. At the core of the problem of friendly relations between countries is the mutual respect and observance of territorial sovereignty. We hope to show that the practice of international kidnapping of a person from the territory of a Latin American country so as to effectuate his return to the United States is a naked violation of the principle of territorial sovereignty and a source of suspicion and distrust between nations. In spite of frequent official pronouncements disclaiming and criticizing such forcible seizure, the law of the United States, established by Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, has permitted the United States to assert jurisdiction over the person of an individual who has been kidnapped from a foreign country. Our attention is directed to this doctrine as a continuing incentive for international kidnapping and thereby an important cause for the deterioration of international relations and friendship with our neighbors. In this context the Sobell case, involving assertions of such international kidnapping with the participation of the United States government, that have never been answered on the merits, takes on importance and significance. We hope to show that this very case provides an opportunity to bring our national policy into conformity with the principle of territorial sovereignty by abolishing the Ker doctrine. To this end and with this interest the following statement is submitted.

RESPECT FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

One of the most significant, if not the single most important guarantee of good relations between the United States and its Latin American neighbors is the scrupulous regard and respect for national sovereignty. Only this indispensible approach, manifested in both actions and attitude, can thoroughly dispel the suspicions, fears, and often aversion to the United States that are exhibited by official and un-official reactions of Latin American countries.

Our country has long recognized the basic principle of inter national law of the inviolability of national sovereignty. Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, wrote the French minister in 1793 that:

> "A sovereign according to modern international law, cannot exercise the prerogatives of sovereignty in any dominion but his own."

Specifically this doctrine of respect for national sovereignty has found expression in the area of unlawful intrusion upon a sovereign territory to capture and return to the United States one accused of a violation of United States law. Mr. Moore, Secretary of State to President Pierce, wrote as early as 1859:

> "The principle is better established than that no government has a right to pursue offenders against its laws, or deserters from its service, into the dominions of another that such persons can be removed by application only to the government within whose jurisdiction they take shelter, and in challenge to jurisdiction they take shelter, and in challenge to its laws and treaties applicable to such a case. A departure from this principle being a violation of sovereignty, neither fails to produce disagreeable consequences."

Subsequent Secretaries of State have reiterated this principle of non-violation of national sovereignty to recapture a "fugitive." Secretary of State Bacon in 1895 stated:

> "A nation claiming a fugitive from justice cannot invade the territorial waters of another state for the purpose of arresting such fugitive."

And in 1901 Secretary of State Hay wrote in respect to the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico:

> "The treaty of extradition between the United States and Mexico prescribes the forms for carrying it into effect, and does not authorize either party, for any cause, to deviate from those forms, or arbitrarily seize, in violation of one party a person abduct from the territory of one party a person charged with crime for trial within the jurisdiction of the other."

These pronouncements represent a recognition of the importance of respecting sovereign integrity. History reveals, though, a pattern of violations of sovereign territorial rights which have taken place brought on a crisis among allained and tense relations between the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. We do not deal with the numerous expeditions and sorties of United States marines to the year 1915 in Latin America and countries including Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and Cuba in the early twentieth century when these countries rose with the tide of popular revolutions. Nor do we deal with the American Expeditionary Force that entered Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and remained stationed in that country from March 9, 1916 to February 5, 1917, when its final withdrawal was ordered.

withdrawal was obtained.[6]

Further, we only note in passing, the border incidents constituting violations of sovereign rights that have occurred in the past, involving military encroachments and encounters. As early as the Civil War we were made aware of the fact that respect for national sovereignty required that national boundaries be strictly recognized. Thus, when in December, 1863, an American man-of-war entered Cambro Harbor in Nova Scotia to recover the Union steamer Chesapeake, the three remaining members of the crew of the Chesapeake who were delivered over to British authorities in Halifax were subsequently released "in view of the irregularity of their seizure by a foreign man-of-war in British water."[6]

Mexican-American border violations involving troops and armed might have a long and extensive history. As far back as 1868 the United States registered protests over Mexican troops passing into United States territory.[7] And five years later the protests were coming from Mexico to the United States complaining of United States troops firing on a Mexican official in Mexican territory.[8] The period 1914-1918 witnessed countless incidents of firing across the border between United States and Mexican troops.[9] Even after the Expeditionary Force had left Mexico, there were incidents involving United States troop crossings into Mexico.[10]

INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING AND TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

In this statement we are concerned with a separate but related aspect of the problem of recognition and respect for national sovereignty which we respectfully submit lies at the core of our relations with Latin American countries. This aspect is the unlawful and irregular kidnapping of persons in Latin American countries to obtain their return to the United States. This situation sharply raises the important issues of violation and total disregard of solemn extradition treaty obligations, violation of the internationally recognized right of asylum, and disregard for the established policies governing law enforcement and the administration of justice in the country whose sovereignty is so violated.

As already indicated, our State Department has officially stated the importance of recognizing the national sovereignty of a nation by not participating in an unlawful kidnapping of a person in such nation in defiance of its sovereignty and authority. In fact, Secretary of State Gresham characterized such activities as being "subversive of the fundamental principles of sovereignty."[11] Yet here again the history of our relations with Latin American countries reveals a not infrequent resort to kidnapping, often with all the dressings of international intrigue, that has caused resentment and tension to grow.

A. APPROACHES IN INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING

Some of the more well known of these kidnappings primarily concerning Mexico deserve mention.

In 1905 one Martinez was kidnapped from Mexican soil by one Felix and delivered to United States officials to stand trial for an offense against the laws of California. The Mexican government protested the trial and demanded Martinez's return to Mexico stating that it was obvious that his seizure was without foundation in view of the fact that the United States had extradited Felix to Mexico to stand trial for the irregular seizure.12

In the 1930's one Juan Lopez, born in Mexico, was forced to cross the border into Texas where he was wanted for violating the Harrison Narcotic Act. It was stated that his abduction was planned with the previous arrangement of a United States deputy marshal and a Texas constable. After the Mexican authorities requested extradition of the kidnappers, which request was denied, the Mexican Embassy strongly requested his return to Mexico of Lopez on the basis that he "was brought into American territory in a manner which constitutes an invasion of jurisdiction by American officials committed in Mexican territory." 13

Back in the 1900's Mexico had occasion to register an official complaint against the invasion of its territory by six armed men in pursuit of one Jesus Holguin. The Mexican minister asked the United States to issue instructions "to prevent the future repetition of acts no less disagreeable than offensive to the sovereignty of the United States of Mexico." 14

Our relations with Latin America improved greatly during the 1930's and 1940's, when the policy of "big stick" diplomacy was formally renounced. But subsequent events, including the Mexican case, have given rise to fears in Latin America that aspects of "big stick" diplomacy were being resorted to again.

Our relations with our Canadian neighbors have not been without several incidents of irregular return of persons which has aroused ill-feeling and tension.15 The Mexican pattern is also paralleled in our relations with other Latin American countries.16 Incidents involving the inviolability of territorial sovereignty have also occurred between European countries and the United States.17

On the other hand, our government has emphatically and quite rightly protested any violation of United States territorial sovereignty for the purposes of abduction of a person, whether by an old imperial power during the period America was growing,18 by our Mexican neighbor,19 or by other countries.20

B. EXTRADITION TREATIES

These incidents provide the living background to the consistent pattern that has emerged from the conflict between the principle of respect for territorial sovereignty and the doctrine of self-help which has allowed the United States to assert jurisdiction over a person it has kidnapped from another country. The principle of territorial sovereignty has been embodied in solemn extradition treaties and numerous statements affirming the right to asylum.

The Extradition treaty represents, in an advanced and formalized sense, the recognition by the contracting parties of the importance of abiding by certain rules and procedure to protect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the nations involved. The extradition treaty transforms what was a matter of comity and discretion into a matter of duty, and the measure of that duty is the treaty.[21] Extradition treaties by our country may be traced back to article 27 of the Jay treaty with Great Britain on November 19, 1794. The first treaty wholly devoted to extradition was made with France on November 9, 1843. Since then we have executed treaties with almost every nation in the Western Hemisphere. Our courts have long recognized the status of the extradition treaty as part of the supreme law of the land and that obedience to its mandate is necessary to effectuate its policy. See, for example, United States v. Rauscher, 119 U.S.407; United States v. Sullivan, 74 F2d 220, 221 (CA 2); Dominguez v. State, 234 S.W. 79 (Ct. of Crim. Appeals of Texas).

If the practice followed the admitted principle so that any violation of territorial sovereignty was promptly and effectively thwarted by refusing to recognize the jurisdiction of the offending nation that had participated in the international kidnapping over the kidnapped person, the problem of international kidnapping would be minimized. In obtaining this result, the right of sovereignty is conserved by precisely determining the only conditions and limitations under which the fugitive shall be delivered up and by which a nation shall obtain valid jurisdiction over the person.[22] Most important to our present consideration, it would wipe away an area of distrust and tension by taking the profit out of the state supported international kidnapping by forbidding the kidnapping nation from asserting jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive.

C. CRITICISM OF THE DOCTRINE OF KER V.ILLINOIS

But, the anomalous situation has arisen that such international kidnapping does not deprive the nation of jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive. The case of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, involving the kidnapping of one Ker from Lima, Peru, to the United States and his trial therein for larceny, is generally regarded as

establishing the concept that irregular removal of the fugitive involving a violation of territorial sovereignty and disregard of treaty obligations does not deprive the abducting nation of jurisdiction.

This doctrine has been the subject of extended and bristling criticism. The criticism has fundamentally been directed at the result of the Ker case in the abrogation of solemn treaty commitments and equal and fair relations between nations on an international law basis. The most thorough expression of the policy behind the inviolability of territorial sovereignty which must override and set aside the Ker doctrine is presented in the "Draft Convention of Jurisdiction With Respect to Crime" prepared by the special Harvard Law School Research In International Law.[23] Both the proposed extradition provision on the lack of jurisdiction in the irregular seizure situation and the comment in support thereof eloquently present the role that such a rule would play in creating better relations between the United States and our Latin American neighbors by firmly committing ourselves to the faithful observance of international obligations. We take the liberty of quoting extensively from the Draft Convention.

> "Art.16. Apprehension In Violation of International Law.
>
> In exercising jurisdiction under this Convention, no State shall prosecute or punish any person who has been brought within its territory or a place subject to its authority by recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures."
>
> COMMENT
>
> (1) "...The principle...is in part a restatement of existing practice and in part a reconciliation of conflict between contemporary doctrines. It is believed that its inclusion in a comprehensive convention in the subject of international penal competence is indicated by the most persuasive considerations of policy.
>
> "It is everywhere agreed, of course, that 'recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention' in obtaining custody of a person charged with crime entails an international responsibility which must be discharged by the release or restoration of the person taken, indemnification of the injured State, or otherwise. It is not everywhere agreed that there may be no prosecution or punishment in reliance upon custody thus obtained 'without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures.' Thus the present article assures an additional and highly desirable sanction for international law in the matter of recovery of fugitives from criminal justice. It removes much of the incentive to such irregular or illegal recoveries as have been the source of international friction in the past. /c.o./ It provides an added incentive for recourse to regular methods in securing custody of fugitives. And if, peradventure, the custody of a fugitive has been obtained by unlawful methods, the present article indicates an appropriate

procedure for correcting what has been done and removing the bar to prosecution and punishment. The desirability of such a provision in a convention which embodies a comprehensive statement of the broad penal competence supported by contemporary practice would seem to require no emphasis." 623-24

(4) "It will be seen that the practical effect of the Anglo-American rule...is that the national law lends no support whatever to the observance of admitted international obligations. On the contrary, it takes advantage of an admitted violation of international obligation to proceed with the prosecution and punishment of a person of whom custody has been illegally obtained." 630

The outstanding international law authorities have joined in the criticism by appealing to the overriding principles of international law and justice. Professor Edwin D. Dickinson has stated:

> "If the person or thing which is the subject of controversy has been brought within reach of the court's process by a breach of treaty or international law, the court should approve no arbitrary or face-saving distinctions. The court is an arm of the nation and its jurisdiction can rise no higher, by virtue of process served within the territory, than the jurisdiction of the nation which it represents. If there was no jurisdiction in the nation to make the original seizure or arrest, there should be no jurisdiction in the court to subject to the nation's law. In terms of American precedents, this means that the underlying principle of United States v. Rauscher is correct and that the distinction attempted in Ker v. Illinois is arbitrary, unsound, and should be repudiated;..." 24

It may be noted that the element of urgency that may sometimes be involved in this area can never serve as a bona fide reason for blatantly violating the territorial sovereignty of another nation. The principle violated is of such importance, particularly in securing good relations between the United States and its neighbors, that it overrides other considerations. Further, as a practical matter; provisional detention "in urgent cases" is often supplied by the extradition treaty provided that "the provisional arrest shall be made according to the rules established by the laws of the country of which extradition is requested." 25

The Ker policy reflects a political legacy and diplomatic approach of the United States government which is most harmful, which has become outdated, which has been previously renounced, and which should be abandoned.

D. THE SOBELL CASE

As we have pointed out in the introduction our interest in this matter stems, in part, from the role that we believe self-help or international kidnapping played in the trial of Morton Sobell. It has been and is the contention of Morton Sobell that the United States was a party to and participated in his unlawful seizure from Mexican territory and his subsequent removal to and prosecution in the United States. It has further been, and is, his contention that the Mexican Government never consented to or participated in the abduction and, in fact, agents of the United States were informed of Mexico's objections to the invasion of its sovereignty. Further, it is contended that the irregular return was a clear violation of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. 26

The abduction was squarely raised by Sobell in an application in the nature of habeas corpus (technically an application under Title 28 United States Code Section 2255). To our consternation and misgiving, the government never squarely answered these contentions on the merits. Rather, it rested on the criticized doctrine of the Ker case. Thus, the Sobell case presents a full-blown example of the type of situation that has and continues to cause suspicion and distrust of the United States. One may well ask why has the United States insisted on resting on the dry technical basis of the Ker case rather than fulfilling its duty to conform to international law and treaty obligations. As long as the United States insists on applying the Ker case, at the price of the territorial sovereignty of sister nations and in abrogation of extradition treaties, the suspicion persists that international kidnapping is indeed utilized by our country. In fact, the circumstances surrounding Sobell's return to the United States have aroused much feeling in Mexico. An official inquiry was made. Various newspaper articles appeared castigating the United States for the abduction and refusal to meet Sobell's charges. Protests have been registered by prominent Mexicans. Clearly, all these factors operate to the injury of the United States' name and interests in Mexico and all of Latin America.

The Sobell case provided and provides a dramatic vehicle for an affirmative declaration by our country that we will not tolerate the unlawfulness of international kidnapping, that the territorial sovereignty of our neighbors will not be violated and that treaty obligations are to be scrupulously observed. Such an affirmation of fundamental principles could have been readily achieved by accepting the principle that international kidnapping of an individual in violation of international law and in disregard of treaty obligations does not vest jurisdiction in the United States over the abducted person. Accepting that principle, the United States could have then preserved its jurisdiction by meeting the issues on the merits, particularly whether agents or representatives of the United States participated in the abduction.

The Sobell case would provide a uniquely opportune occasion for our adoption of the above fundamental principles. The very publicity given to this case, the partisanship which it roused in a period of

great emotionalism, and the international support that Morton Sobell has received--all have kept this case in the spotlight. By identifying our country with the principles of territorial sovereignty and respect for treaty obligations, we assert the primacy of these elements which are indispensible for a successful good neighbor policy over all other considerations.

Finally, until we have proved by deeds that the sovereignty of our Latin American neighbors cannot be violated even when we deem the individual sufficiently "important" to warrant his abduction we have not accorded the Latin American nations the respect for their territorial sovereignty which is the rock-bottom guarantee for the development of friendly relations between nations. Those who have been actively engaged in securing justice for Morton Sobell present his case as a striking example of the invasion of the territorial sovereignty of Mexico and a golden opportunity to destroy the ill-feeling toward our country exhibited in Latin America by using his case to repudiate the doctrine of Ker v. Illinois and firmly commit the United States to the faithful observance of sovereignty and treaty obligations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we respectfully request the Senate Committee to direct a part of its deliberations and investigations to the effect that the doctrine of the Ker case, permitting the assertion of jurisdiction over the person of a fugitive who has been kidnapped from another country, has had upon our relations with Latin American countries. We do not intend or imply that this Committee should review the Sobell case or make any findings thereon which is strictly the function of our Judiciary. Rather, we do urge that the paramount issues of foreign policy and international relations be used as a yardstick in determining whether the Ker doctrine has been detrimental to the best interests of the United States, as we believe it has. The question of corrective legislation with respect to the Ker doctrine is a paramount issue. In coming to grips with this issue, the Committee should judge both the protests that have been raised concerning the circumstances surrounding Morton Sobell's return to the United States and the benefits to be obtained by rectifying, by legislation or other authorized means, the violation of territorial sovereignty that occurred. These benefits go straight to the heart of our relations with our Latin American neighbors. In the diligent discharge of the obligation to our country and to its position as a moral and political leader in the world, we dare not disregard these benefits.

FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, to M. Ternant, French Minister, May 15, 1793; II Moore, Digest of International Law.

2. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to Mr. Anthony St. John Baker, Dec.6, 1815, MS Notes to Foreign Legations II, 113; II Moore, Digest of International Law.

3. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 329; Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to Mr. Weri, Sept. 27, 1845, MS Inst.Brazil, XV 119.

4. Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, to Mr. Roberts, May 3, 1881, 137 MS Dom Let 326; IV Moore, Digest of International Law.

5. See II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 289-298.

6. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 366; see also the incident of the Confederate cruiser Florida, seized in October 1864 by the Union ship Wachusett in the port of Bahia, Brazil. Secretary of State Seward conceded the violation of Brazilian territorial waters and announced the proposed court-martial of the Wachusett personnel, dismissal of the United States consul who advised the attack, release of the parties on the Florida, and a salute to the Brazilian flag. Moore, ibid., at 367; see Dana's Wheaton, Sec. 430, note 209.

7. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Bragg, Minister to Mexico, April 26, 1888, MS Inst.Mexico, XXII .189.

8. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 370; For. Rel. 1893, 448, 449, 450, 452, 453.

9. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 282-289.

10. See, for example, the correspondence between Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Bonillas concerning the entrance of American forces into Mexico in 1919 to pursue the bandits of two American aviators who had landed in Mexico. Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Bonillas, Aug. 26, 1919, MS Dept of State, file 812.0144/151; Senor Bonillas to Mr. Lansing, Sept. 23, 1919, ibid, 812.0144/184.

11. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, to Mr. Broadhead, Minister to Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1894, For. Rel. 1894, 674.

12. II Moore, Digest of International Law, at 321.

13. The Mexican Embassy to the Department of State (aide-memoire), Apr. 12, 1935, MS Dept. of State, file 211.12 Hernandez, Tomas/152; quoted in IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224-225.

14. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 379; For.Rel.1893, 455, 456, 462, 466, 467.

15. See, for example, the answer of Secretary of State Seward to the protest of the arrest of a United States Army deserter by a United States Army officer "within unquestioned Canadian territories of Great Britain." The Secretary of State admitted the violation of sovereignty and informed the British Government that the officer making the arrest would be discharged from the service and the captured deserter would be discharged from his enlistment. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, April 15, 1863, 60 MS Dom. Let. 231.

In Oct.1872, Britain protested the seizure and abduction of a United States citizen in Ontario, Canada. When the protest was received "immediate steps were at once taken to have him returned to the authorities and jurisdiction of Canada." I Moore, Extradition, Sec. 190, pp. 283-284.

16. See, for example:

a. Panama: In 1915 one Bermudez was seized in Panama by United States Canal Zone police and brought to United States to stand trial. The Panama Government demanded his return and the United States acceded to the demand as a matter of comity. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 311-312.

In 1933 the American-Panamian Claims Comm. allowed a claim against the United States when Guillermo Colunje was induced by a Canal Zone detective to leave Panama and come into the Canal Zone where he was immediately arrested and detained. The case was subsequently noll pressed. II Hackworth, Ibid.,313.

b. Brazil: Seizure of Confederate ship and crew by Union cruiser in the port of Bahia, Brazil in October 1864. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 367.

c. Peru: Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436.

17. See, for example:

a. Spain: When it was alleged that an Algerian sloop was captured by the United States off the coast of Spain, Secretary of State Monroe, in response to protest, wrote to the Spanish ministry that if the jurisdiction of Spain had been infringed, the brig would no longer be detained. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State to the Chev. de Onis, Span. Min., Feb. 7, 1816, MS, Notes to For. Leg. II, 128.

b. Great Britain: England, in 1891, refused the request of Secretary of State Blaine, to arrest a person who had escaped from jail at Constantinople and who was then supposed to be on his way from New York to England. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 280.

In 1894 the English authorities refused to allow a detective who had a United States Department of State arrest warrant for a person accused of violating the laws of New York to board a ship of the Hamburg-American Line. The boat was to touch Southampton. IV Moore, Ibid., 284.

18. See the case of Juan Garcia, a political refugee from Spanish Cuba who had escaped to New Orleans. In 1849 it was reported that he was kidnapped from New Orleans, by order of the Spanish or Cuban government and returned to Havana. Secretary of State Clayton informed the American Consul in Havana to investigate and if the story was verified that "the Spanish authorities ... had been concerned in so gross an outrage upon the sovereignty of the United States to demand ... the prompt surrender of the person in question, in order that he might be sent back to New Orleans, as well as the punishment of every individual concerned in the crime...." IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 329.

19. See, for example:
In 1911 two Americans, Converse and Blatt, were kidnapped on American territory, by Mexicans including soldiers and brought into Mexico to be held on a charge of sedition. The Department of State addressed a note to Mexico that if the facts as stated were established "The United States Government would be obliged to request that they be immediately returned" and if they had actually committed an extraditable offense "the Mexican Government would naturally possess the right to institute, in accordance with the treaty, regular proceedings for their return to Mexico and trial and punishment." II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 309-310.
In 1886 one Arresures was arrested in Eagle Pass, Texas, without authority of law, by three Texas sheriffs, on an invalid extradition order. He was taken into Mexico and left with a Mexican police officer, Mondragon. The day after his kidnapping the United States consul asked for his release, without success. The next day Arresures was killed by members of Mandragon's force. Secretary of State Bayard, thereafter, wrote:

> "... the fact that he was, at the time of his arrest and abduction, residing on the soil of the United States, would entitle this Government to call upon Mexico for redress. Had the case been presented to this Department in time, it is not doubted that Mexico would have admitted the right of this Government to ask for the prisoner's return; and as that has become impossible, it may be reasonably expected that she will not now deny the only reparation that may be made."
> "It is no palliation of Mondragon's guilt that his co-conspirators in the abduction were officials of Texas, who wrongfully used the process of that State to effect the abduction."

Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Manning, Min. of Mexico, Feb. 26, 1887, MS Inst Mexico XXI 646.

20. See, for example:
a. Canada: The case of Laford who was returned to Illinois when it was revealed that he had been seized in that State and sent to Canada to stand trial without a warrant. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224.

The case of Peter Martin, a United States citizen, who had been convicted of various offenses in Laketon, British Columbia. He was being transported through Alaska to a jail in Victoria, B.C. when he assaulted one of his guards. Secretary of State Fish stated that Martin could not be tried for the assault since it was committed on United States territory. Further, if the guards actually passed over United States territory while transporting Martin "they committed, in so doing, a violation of the sovereignty of the United States, which rendered his further detention unjustifiable." II Moore, Digest of International Law, 371.

b. Switzerland: See the case of Constance Madeleine His, an American citizen, who was abducted from New York to Switzerland by her Swiss father. The United States protested the abduction and requested the child's return. Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1894, pp. 648-650.

21. Foreign Relations, 1890, pp. 560, 564.

22. See, II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 757.

23. Printed in 29 Amer. J. of Int'l. Law Supp. (Sec. 2) (July 1935).

24. Dickinson, "Jurisdiction Following Seizure Or Arrest In Violation of International Law," 28 Amer.J. of Int'l. Law 231 (1934).

25. See: Article VII Central American Extradition Convention, 68 Bul. Pan. Amer. Union 416, 420 (June 1934).

26. Treaty on Extradition between the United States and Mexico, signed Feb. 22, 1899, 31 Stat. 1818.

C O P Y

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February 10, 1959

Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs
Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York, in whose behalf I address you, is vitally concerned in the developments and maintenance of amicable relations with our neighbors in the western hemisphere, as well as our particular interest in seeking justice in the case of Morton Sobell.

It is our contention that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico by agents of the United States. We likewise assert that the Government of the United States never squarely answered this contention on the merits, choosing to rest on the oft criticized doctrine of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436. The Committee tenders herewith the enclosed memorandum stating its views.

The Committee respectfully requests that its representative be allowed to appear before your Subcommittee in support of the position urged in this memorandum. Will you please advise me at your earliest convenience of your disposition of this request.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL G. MARSHALL

dgm/arr
enc.

Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has sent me a copy of its memorandum addressed to your inquiry into relations with Latin American countries. I have read the memorandum and my conclusion is that it would be in the public interest for you to give careful consideration to the points which are raised.

Yours truly,

_____
(name)

_____
(address)

_____
(city and state)

_____
(date)